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1947

File No. 951

pp. 11127 - 11275

1978

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Reference:

70

371 / 61890

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288

E

29

1947

PALESTINE

11127

26 NOV

Registry Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

25/Nov

26

Ad Loc Committee Meetings

Refer New York tel 3513 (E11006/951/1) Representatives of Soviet Union, Egypt, and Guatemala spoke at yesterday morning's meeting of Ad Loc Committee. Hours talk of statements made.

Last Paper.

11093

References.

(Minutes.)

J. S. Benin
Nov. 26

BAB

5711

(Print.)

61890

(How disposed of.)

8, Waltham. Co

M-1.3a

M104

Admky

A M.

Nov 27

(on E11078)

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

12/16/48

3/9/48

Next Paper.

11128

30471 F.O.P.

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371/61890

En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3527

D. 11.10 a.m. 25th November 1947

R. 4.50 p.m. 25th November 1947

25th November 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington (Saving)

111127

GIANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3527 of
25th November repeated for information to Jerusalem
and saving to Washington.

My telegram No. 3513.

Palestine.

Representatives of Soviet Union, Egypt and Guatemala
spoke at yesterday morning's meeting of ad hoc Committee.

2. Soviet delegate claimed that there was inconsistency
in the various statements made by representatives of United
Kingdom but that if these were analysed only one conclusion
could be drawn from the reservations and warnings of
internecine war which they contained, from categorical refusal
to bear any responsibility for the new régime, from desire
to evacuate troops and refusal to cooperate with United
Nations authority: this conclusion was that United Kingdom
had decided to work against decision of United Nations and,
in refusing to cooperate except in event of Arab-Jewish
agreement, were deliberately providing a loophole for those
who wished to oppose a settlement by means of such decision.
If United Kingdom had not intended to assist in a United
Nations solution there was no need for her to have referred
matter to United Nations. But fact was that British
Government had applied to United Nations for a recommendation
and now after a lapse of time made reservations which
deprived this application of all meaning. The statements
of United Kingdom were incompatible with obligations she
had assumed as mandatory. As regards legal basis of
recommendations of sub-Committee the Soviet delegation was
satisfied that Article 10 of Charter provided all that was
necessary.

3. Egyptian delegation made two statements. In the first
Heykal Pasha gave a warning that partition would lead to
shedding of Arab blood in Palestine and that it would then
be impossible for Governments of Middle East to prevent
infuriated mobs from taking reprisals on the large Jewish
communities resident in their countries. A flame of anti-
Semitism would be lit which it would be no more possible
for Arab Governments to extinguish than it had been possible
for Great Britain to stop terrorism in Palestine or United
States Government to stop lynching in America.

/ In....

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In the second statement Mahmoud Fauzi criticised sub-Committee 1 for overlooking legal objections to their plan, challenged assertion of Soviet Union that plan was based on principle of self determination and finally described it as one designed to facilitate establishment of military bases in Middle East under guise of carrying out wishes of United Nations: the thousands of "Zionists of uncertain origin" now waiting in Black Sea ports were the future fifth columnists in this design.

4. Speech of representative of Guatemala was confined to two points (a) drawing attention to inconsistency in attitudes of delegates of Syria and Egypt towards reference of this problem and those of Sudan and Indonesia to the International Court and

(b) contesting that there was no substance in objections of New Zealand delegate, since plan of sub-Committee 1 made provision for adequate means of implementation provided that mandatory Power did not place obstacles in way of formation of militia and of provisional councils. If there was obstruction and plan failed then United Kingdom would bear the responsibility.

Please pass Jerusalem as my telegram No. 234.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for retransmission to Jerusalem]

ccc

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Reference:-

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1947

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11128

PALESTINE

20 NOV

Registry
Number

11128/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. D. Brodigan

No.

New York

Dated

3528

Received

in Registry

75, Nov

26 -

Amendments to Sub Committee Report.

Have list of amendments to part one of report of sub committee one which were adopted by ad hoc committee 24.11.47

Last Paper.

11127

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 MacKesson. 80

M.I. 3a.

1104

Admty

G.M.

Nov 28

(on 11078)

(Minutes.)

Mr Cable is preparing a final version of the recommendations with all the amendments we have received inserted. This should be ready tomorrow

Mr. Selins
Nov. 26

BABB

27.11

(Action
completed.)

J. E. 28/11

(Index)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

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Reference:-
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371 / 61890

289

1947

E

11128

PALESTINE

20 NOV

Registry
Number

E 11128/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Re: A. Bodegan

No.

New York

Dated

3528

Received

in Registry

25 Nov

26 -

Amendments to Sub Committee No Report

Have list of amendments to part one of report
of sub committee one which were adopted by
ad hoc committee 24.11.47

Last Paper.

11127

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Mackeson 80

M.1.89.

M04

Admty

AM.

Nov 28

(on E/1078)

(Minutes.)

Mr Cable is preparing a final
version of the recommendations
with all the amendments we
have received inserted. This
shd be ready to-morrow

Mr. Selins
Nov. 26

BASB

27.11

(Action
completed.)

J. E. M. 28/11

(Index)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

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10-17-1944

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20 NOV

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E11129/451/31

TELEGRAM FROM

C. H. Del

No.

New York

Dated

3532

Received

in Registry

25 Nov

26

Ad Hoc Committee Vote on Partition.
The debate in the ad hoc committee ended at 11:00 PM
25 Nov with a vote on partition proposal of
Sub Committee One. This received 25 affirmative votes
with 13 against and 17 abstentions, then falling
short by one vote of the two thirds majority which
will be required in the plenary.

Last Paper.

11128

(Minutes.)

JB MW. 26

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Watkinson - Co
M-1.3a.
M-1.4
Adapt
a m.
Nov 27
(on E11078)
Ad, New York. H104
Nov 26.

(Action
completed.)

JLM 27/10

(Index.)

PBJ
3/9/48

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371/61890

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111129

[This telegram is of particular ~~secret~~ and should
be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3532
25th November, 1947.

D. 6.37 p.m. 25th November, 1947

R. 11.52 p.m. 25th November, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE

GIANT
SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3532 of
25th November, 1947 repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to
Washington.

Palestine.

The debate in the Ad Hoc Committee ended on the
afternoon of the 25th November with a vote on the partition
proposal of Sub-Committee One. This received 25 affirmative
votes with 13 against and 17 abstentions, thus falling
short by one vote of the two-thirds majority which will
be required in the plenary.

2. It is generally believed that some of the
delegates who abstained in committee will vote for
partition in the Assembly. On the other hand Feisal told
Beeley after today's vote that the Philippine, Liberian
and Greek delegates were deliberately lying low at this
stage in order to avoid pressure, but had promised their
votes to the Arabs in the Plenary.

3. Feisal also said that in his view the decision
in favour of partition would be as dangerous for British
as for Arab interests. He therefore appealed to the
British delegation to depart from its attitude of neutrality
and use its influence in the lobbies. Beeley held out no
hope of such a change of attitude, but promised to report
Feisal's plea.

4. With reference to Washington telegram No. 6631 there
are indications that American pressure on other delegations
has diminished.

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as
my telegram No. 237.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for transmission
to Jerusalem].

QQQ

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Reference:-

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371/61890

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Registry
No.

B.A.B.B.

Draft
U.K. Delegation
New York.

Telegram.

No. 4104

Dated Nov. 26

Repeat to:

Jerusalem

Washington / 2205

Cypher

World Organisation

CYPHER

November, 1947.

Despatched 5 58 PM.

MOST IMMEDIATE

FILE

SECRET

Addressed to U.K. Delegation, New
York. *tel No 4104 Nov 26th for information*
Repeated to Jerusalem and
Washington.

Your telegram No. 3532 [of 25th
November: Palestine].

The Delegation should not depart
from an attitude of neutrality and no
attempt should be made to influence
voting of other Delegations.

BF Nov 26

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

5-20/

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371 / 61890

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11

Cypher/OTP

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

No. 4104.

Repeated to Jerusalem

MOST IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Your telegram No. 3532 [of 25th November:
Palestine.]

6 6 6 6 6

reference:-

371 / 61890

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E 1 M 30

PALESTINE

26 NOV

1947

Registry
Number

E 11130/977/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

New York.

Dated

3539

Received
in Registry

25 NOV

26

Memory Session.
 Refers to (1) 4077 (E 11040/977/31) that it is mean
 that official was given to the idea of U.K. not
 making a statement in the, memory session given
 but of points it would cover if it were
 made.

Last Paper.

11129

References.

(Minutes.)

A reply has been sent
 JB NOV. 26

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Abathuran. Co.
 M. 1. 3a.
 M 04
 Admly
 (on E 11078)
 Sp. Bart. Hapleton Nov. 27
 ✓ 28 Nov.
 Tel. New York. 4098
 26, Nov.

(Action
completed.)

J. E. M. 28/11

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36/4

Next Paper.

E 11131

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) 130

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE
(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3539 D. 12.00 mdt. 26th November, 1947
25th November, 1947 R. 6.00 a.m. 26th November, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem and Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE
LIGHT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3539 25th November repeated to Jerusalem and Washington.
Following for Secretary of State from Minister of State.

Palestine.

I took your telegram No. 4077 to mean that you approved the idea of United Kingdom Delegation making a statement in plenary session. If it were made it would presumably cover the following points:

(1) We cannot allow the debate in the full Assembly to terminate without a brief statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government who have been responsible for Palestine during the past thirty years and who have made their experience available to the United Nations at this time.

(2) We are now about to lay down the mandate, because after years of effort we have reached the conclusion that we cannot bring about a settlement in Palestine based upon the consent of Arabs and Jews, and we are unwilling to coerce either people in the interest of the other. While regretting that the United Nations have also failed in this effort, we should be the last to minimise the difficulty of the task which they undertook at our request and the first to appreciate the sincerity with which they have carried it out.

(3). The failure to arrive at a settlement based upon consent means as we have made clear from the very outset of the debate in the Ad Hoc Committee that we cannot be counted on to provide the means of enforcing the proposals under discussion. We should have failed in our duty if we had not emphasised from the beginning the consequent need for the Assembly to consider the situation resulting from the removal of the forces which at present ensure law and order in Palestine. Their departure will leave a gap, and it has been the most difficult part of the Assembly's task to find means of filling that gap. Our sole concern is to avoid any misunderstanding concerning our own determination to complete the withdrawal of British forces on or about the 1st August, 1948, and in the

interval

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61890

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interval not to make those forces available for the purpose of enforcing a settlement not based upon consent.

(4). I can assure the Assembly however that if this or any other proposal is finally adopted, the mandatory power will loyally accept it so far as it does not conflict with the conditions laid down in the Colonial Secretary's speech of the 26th September and in subsequent statements made on behalf of the United Kingdom delegation.

2. This would add nothing to what has already been said more than once. Our position is on record, and a further re-statement just before the vote may be represented as a last-minute effort to defeat the resolution. It probably would not have much effect one way or the other though it might sway 2 or 3 waverers who may have been hoping, up to the last minute, that we should be more forthcoming. I know that your preference, as indicated in your telegram No.3875 was for no resolution. I know that you and the Colonial Secretary have considered fully what the resultant position will be. Nevertheless from here I would be worried if we were represented, as I think we should be, as having turned the scale at the last moment. There will probably be some trouble in Palestine in any event and particularly in Jerusalem but we give great advantage to our opponents and critics if we give them the opportunity of saying for all time that, if it had not been for our intervention this trouble could have been averted.

3. Sir Alexander Cadogan agrees with the arguments of the preceding paragraph as do other members of the delegation who have been consulted. I should add however in fairness that Harold Beeley and Morgan Man attach less weight to these arguments than to the fact that the Arabs are expecting us to make a statement in order to show that we at least have not modified our position as a result of American pressure, and so to encourage other delegations to vote in accordance with their own judgement. They fear that if we do not make a statement we may lose the credit we have gained with the Arabs by our attitude up to now.

4. There has been no opportunity of making the reservation suggested in your telegram No.4069. This could be incorporated in a speech at the plenary if any were made. But we have already made it clear in Committee that His Majesty's Government will not regard themselves as bound by the detailed provisions of the partition plan.

5. The vote is likely to be taken tomorrow (Wednesday). We should therefore welcome a most immediate reply.

Foreign Office please pass immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No.242.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Reference:-

FO 371/61890

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OUT FILE

November

7 15

B. A. B. B.
UK Delegation
New York.

No 4098

Date Nov 26

Cypher

Confidential
MOST IMMEDIATE
GIANT

tel no 4098 of 26 Nov

Addressed U.K. Delegation, New York, 26/11
Repeated for information to Jerusalem and
Washington.

Your telegram No. 3539 [of November 25th:
Palestine].

I feel it is desirable that a British
statement should be made before the vote is
taken. in order that there may be no doubt
about our position. I agree generally with
points suggested in your telegram, but suggest
that framework of statement should be on
following lines:-

(a) We undertook by accepting the
mandate to work for the establishment of a
national home for the Jewish people on the
understanding that nothing should be done
which might prejudice the civil and religious
rights of existing non-Jewish communities
in Palestine. It was presumed that we
could do this by agreement. We have made
an honest and costly effort to reach these
two objectives during the last twenty-five
years, but we have not been successful.

(b) As the mandate ^{proved unworkable} ~~has become~~ unworkable,
we brought the problem to the United Nations,
hoping that they would devise some way for
attaining these objectives by agreement and
that/

Repeat

Jerusalem

Washington

No 12195

Immediate

XXXXXXX
XXXX

Cypher

World Organisa-
tion.

12 1.50pm

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371/61890

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that we might be relieved of ^a our responsibility,

(c) ~~We are not ourselves prepared to assume~~
~~We did not accept under the mandate~~
~~any new responsibility and we are not bound by~~
~~the mandate to establish a Jewish or Arab~~
State by force, or ^{to} ~~coerce~~ ^{us} either Arabs or Jews

in the interests of the other, ~~and we are not prepared to accept it now.~~

(d) We ~~are~~ ^{have} therefore ~~determined~~ ^{decided with regard to} to lay

down the mandate, ~~and not to assume any further~~
~~tasks involving~~ ^{likely to} the use of force ^{by our troops} against either
side. By laying down the mandate and with-
drawing our Administration and forces we will
make way for ^{a U.N.} ~~any substitute~~ authority which
~~may be set up~~ and will naturally not obstruct
the carrying out of any decision which the

United Nations may take. On the other hand, ~~we repeat~~
we ~~will~~ ^{can} not allow our troops and administration
to be used to enforce decisions which are not
accepted by both parties in Palestine.

(e) We ^{unequivocally} have placed our knowledge and
experience at the disposal of the United
Nations. ~~We have made our position as~~
regards enforcement abundantly clear from the
beginning. Unfortunately ^{long} ~~other~~ delegations ~~do~~ did
not seem to have taken our statements ^{as the outlet} as seriously
as they deserved, ~~and~~ we have therefore felt bound
to take this final opportunity of making clear
that we fully meant what ^{the Br. representatives} ~~we said~~. ^{Said}
~~have consistently said~~

2. There is no need to make further reservations
with regard to my telegram No. 4069.

which has been 16
impossible to discharge
owing to the apparently
unreconcilable attitude
of the ^{two} 2 communities

We wish after
all our efforts it had
been otherwise but we
cannot now assume
this

The British Govt.
The Br Govt gave
long & anxious
consideration to this
conclusion &

[Approved by PM, SJS
Colonial Sec "J"]

BAB

26/11

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations).

No. 4098.

D. 3.40 p.m. 26th November 1947.

26th November 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem and
Washington No.12195 (Immediate).

MOST IMMEDIATE.

GIANT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Addressed United Kingdom Delegation, New York,
• telegram No.4098 of 26th November. Repeated for
information to Jerusalem and Washington.

Your telegram No. 5539 [of November 25th:
Palestine].

I feel, it is desirable that a British statement should be made before the vote is taken, in order that there may be no doubt about our position. I agree generally with points suggested in your telegram, but suggest that framework of statement should be on following lines:-

(a) We undertook by accepting the mandate to work for the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people on the understanding that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. It was presumed that we could do this by agreement. We have made an honest and costly effort to reach these two objectives during the last twenty-five years, but we have not been successful.

(b) As the mandate has proved unworkable, we brought the problem to the United Nations, hoping that they would devise some way for attaining these objectives by agreement and that we might be relieved of a responsibility, which has been impossible to discharge owing to the apparently unreconcilable attitude of the two communities.

(c) We did not accept under the mandate the responsibility of establishing a Jewish or Arab State by force, or of coercing either Arabs or Jews in the interests of the other, and we are not prepared to accept it now.

(d)

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Reference:-

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371 / 61890

(c) We have unstintingly placed our knowledge and experience at the disposal of the United Nations and of the two parties. We have made our position as regards enforcement abundantly clear from the beginning. Unfortunately some delegations did not seem to have taken our statements at the outset as seriously as they deserved. The British Government gave long and anxious consideration to this conclusion and we have therefore felt bound to take this final opportunity of making clear that we fully meant what the British representatives have consistently said.

2. There is no need to make further reservations with regard to my telegram No.4069.

W·Y·W·W·W

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WORLD ORGANIZATION DISTRIBUTION

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

D. 3.32 p.m. 25th November, 1947.

R. 8.53 p.m. 25th November, 1947.

211131
26 NOV

26 NOV

Voting on the proposals before Committee began at the third meeting on November 24th. We have telegraphed separately the amendments so far introduced into resolution of Sub-Committee One.

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371 / 61890

3. Third resolution containing Arab plan for a Unitary State obtained twelve votes, with twenty-nine against and fourteen abstentions. The Arab Delegations were supported by Afghanistan, Cuba, Persia, Liberia, Pakistan and Turkey.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office,
for repetition to Jerusalem.]

MM

293 NEXT 344

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E 11139

21

26 NOV

1947

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E11139/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del

No.

New York

Dated

3537

Received

in Registry

25 Nov

26 -

Boundary Modifications.
Refer New York 61 3439 (E10834/957/31)
The Boundary changes in the Beersheba sub-district
which were today adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee
will transfer to the proposed Arab State 6500
settled Arabs of Beersheba town and some 14,000
Bedouins. Revised figures of population
given.

Last Paper.

11171

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Watkinson 80.

mt. 1. 39.

M04

Admly

A.M.

Dec 1

(Action
completed.)

J. L. 28/11

(Index.)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

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En Clair

26 NOV

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3537

25th November, 1947

D: Omitted 25th November, 1947

R: 5.55 a.m. 26th November, 1947

Repeated to: Jerusalem
Washington (Saving)

GIANT

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 3537
25th November, 1947 repeated to Jerusalem and Saving
to Washington.

My telegrams 3439 and 239 to Jerusalem.

The boundary changes in the Beersheba sub-district which were today adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee will transfer to the proposed Arab state 6500 settled Arabs of Beersheba town and some 14,000 Bedouin. Revised figures of populations (settled and Bedouin together) as at 31st December 1946 in the two states and in the area of the city of Jerusalem as now recommended to the General Assembly by the Ad Hoc Committee are as follows:

Arab State, Arabs	847,000
Jews	10,000
Total	857,000.

Jewish State, Arabs	405,000
Jews	498,000
Total	903,000.

City of Jerusalem, Arabs	105,000
Jews	100,000
Total	205,000.

Total Arabs 1,357,000 Jews 608,000 Total 1,965,000.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as
my telegram No. 240.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office Telegraph Section
for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Reference:-
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371 / 61890

744 LAST 393

1947

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23

E 11142

26 NOV

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E 11142/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. 1142

No.

New York.

Dated

3536

Received
in Registry

25 Nov

26 -

Palatial Boundaries

Lower portion long of changes in description of the
boundaries of the final state following adoption
of U.S. proposal in regard to Beersheva and
the Negev. reported - para 1. of New York
61 3535. (E 11146)

Last Paper.

11139

(Minutes.)

JBMN. 27

References.

E 11146.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Matheson. 80

M. 1.39

M04

Adamsky

Q-11

Nov. 27

(on E 11078)

(Action
completed.)

28/11

(Index.)

3/1/48

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E 11146

VR 1072/92/55

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Reference:-

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EN CLAIR

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM UNITED STATES DELEGATION NEW YORK TO JERUSALEM

No:239

D

25th November 1947

25.h November 1947

R.6.55 a.m. 26th November 1947

Repeated to Foreign Office No:3536
Washington Saving

GIANT

Addressed Jerusalem telegram No:239 25th November,
repeated Foreign Office and Saving to Washington.

The United States proposal in regard to Beersheba and the Negev adopted today (paragraph 1 (9) of my telegram No:3536 to Foreign Office) effects the following changes in the description of the boundaries of the Arab state given in my telegram No:215 (not repeated to Foreign Office).

(1) Substitute the following for the penultimate and third last sentences of the fourth paragraph "it then runs across the tribal lands of 'Arab El Jubarat to a point on the boundary between the sub-districts of Beersheba and Hebron, north of Kh. Khuweilifa, from where it proceeds in a south-westerly direction to a point on the Beersheba-Gaza main road two kilometres to the north-west of the town. It then turns south-eastwards to reach Wadi Sab' at a point situated one kilometre to the west of it. From here it turns north-eastwards and proceeds along Wadi Sab' and along the Beer-sheba-Hebron road for a distance of one kilometre, whence it turns eastwards and runs in a straight line to Kh.Kuseifa to join the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary".

(2) Substitute the following for the last sentence of the sixth paragraph "from there it follows the boundary line of this village to its southernmost point. It then runs in a southerly direction along the vertical grid line 90 to its junction with the horizontal grid line 70. It then turns south-eastwards to Kh. El Ruheiba and then proceeds in a southerly direction to a point known as El Baha, beyond which it crosses the Beersheba-El 'Auja main road to the west of Kh. El Mushrifa. From there it joins Wadi El Zaiyatin just to the west of El Subeita. From there it turns to the north-east and then to the south-east following this wadi and passes to the east of 'Abda to join Wadi Nafkh. It then bulges to the south-west along Wadi Nafkh, Wadi Ajrim, and Wadi Lassen to the point where Wadi Lassen crosses the Egyptian frontier".

2. Map illustrating these changes is being sent to you by air.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No; 239.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office Telegraph Section for repetition to Jerusalem].

444.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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745

E

25

1947

PALESTINE

11146

26 NOV

Registry
Number

E11146/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Tel

No.

New York

Dated

3535

Received
in Registry

25 Nov

26

Amendments to Sub Committee Report
Refer New York tel 3528 (E11128/957/31) transmit
further amendment to report of Sub Committee
one which were adopted by the ad hoc
Committee 26 Nov

Last Paper.

11142

(Minutes.)

Please see separate minute

References.

E11142

File
(J.E. CABLE)
27/11

2/12

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Wharton Co

M. I. 3a.

M104

Qduty

Qm

~~How~~

Doc. 1.

Tel. New York.

4121

Nov 27

(Action
completed.)

ECB 2/12

(Index.)

2/12/45

Next Paper.

11147

30471 F.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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26 NOV

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

D. Untimed. 25th November, 1947.
R. 7.10 a.m. 26th November, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem,
Washington - Saving.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3535
25th November, repeated Jerusalem and saving Washington.

My telegram 3528.

(1) Last three lines of paragraph 5 of Chapter 2 of Section C. in Part I and of paragraph 12 (5) of Section C. in Part III to read as follows:-

(Proposed by France)

"Foreign educational establishments shall continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights"

(3) Delete all that part of paragraph 8 of Chapter 2 following the words "except for public purposes". (Proposed by Pakistan and in part by the Netherlands. The last sentence of the Netherlands amendment ((B) in my telegram 222 to Jerusalem) was opposed by Guatemala on the grounds that it would be impossible to implement and was not carried. The Netherlands reserved the right to put forward a revised amendment in the Plenary Session).

(Proposed by Canada).

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Reference:-					
FO 371/61890					

(5) Add the following at the end of paragraph 1 of Chapter 3 "Arabs residing in the area of the proposed Jewish state and Jews residing in the area of the proposed Arab State who have signed a notice of intention to opt for citizenship of the other State shall be eligible to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly of that State but not in the elections to the Constituent Assembly of the State in which they reside".

(Proposed by Canada)

F (6) Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 9 of Section D.

"During the first two years after the termination of the mandate the Joint Economic Board shall have the authority to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that to the extent that the total foreign exchange revenues of the two States from the export of goods and services permit and provided that each State takes appropriate measures to conserve its own foreign exchange resources, each State shall have available in any twelve months period foreign exchange sufficient to assure the supply of quantities of imported goods and services for consumption in its territory equivalent to the quantities of such goods and services consumed in that territory in the twelve months period ending December 31st, 1947".

(Proposed by United States).

H (7) Substitute the following for paragraph 14 of Section D. "After these obligations have been met in full the surplus revenue from the Customs and other common services shall be divided in the following manner: not less than five per cent and not more than ten per cent to the city of Jerusalem and the residue shall be allocated to each State by the Joint Economic Board equitably with the objective of maintaining a sufficient and suitable level of Government and social services in each State except that the share of either State shall not exceed the amount of that State's contribution to the revenues of the Economic Union by more than approximately four million pounds in any year. The amount granted may be adjusted by the Board according to the price level in relation to the prices prevailing at the time of the establishment of the Union. After five years the principles of the distribution of the joint revenues may be revised by the Joint Economic Board on a basis of equity".

(Proposed by United States).

C (8) Substitute "consult" for "negotiate" in the third line of paragraph 2 of Section E. (The delegate of Pakistan had proposed the deletion of the whole of this paragraph on the grounds that the mandatory had declared that until the mandate terminated she would not share responsibility with the Commission.

/His

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Reference: **FO** 371/61890

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His proposal was not carried, the substitution of the word "consult" for "negotiate" being regarded as sufficient to cover Pakistan's point).

(9) Amend the description of the boundaries in Part II so as to include in the Arab State Beersheba Town and the land to the north of the town and an area along the Egyptian frontier.

(United States amendment).

(10) Substitute the following for the fifth sentence of C.2 of Part III:

"He shall be assisted by an administrative staff classed as international officers in the meaning of Article 100 of the Charter and chosen whenever practicable from the residents of the city and of the rest of Palestine on a non discriminatory basis". (A Swedish proposal to delete the words "and chosen whenever possible from the residents of the city on a non-discriminatory basis" was rejected 10 for and 15 against after a speech by the United States delegate who strongly opposed it and suggested the substitute wording finally adopted).

(11) To re-word the third and fourth sentences of Section D. of Part III as follows and to delete the last sentence:

"After the expiration of this period, the whole scheme shall be subject to re-examination by the Trusteeship Council in the light of the experience acquired with its functioning. The residents of the city shall be then free to express by means of a referendum their wishes as to possible modifications of the régime of the city".

(Proposed by Sweden carried after opposition had been expressed by the Soviet Union and Poland).

2. A French proposal to add the words "and particularly English and French" at the end of paragraph C. 10 of Part III was opposed in a speech by the Soviet delegate and defeated thirteen for and fifteen against.

3. An amendment proposed by Pakistan to delete the whole of Part II and substitute the following was defeated eight for and twenty-two against "the boundaries of the Arab and Jewish States shall be recommended by a Commission composed of three boundary experts appointed by the Security Council so as (A) Not to include within the boundaries of the Arab State more Arab owned lands than would constitute ten per cent of the total area of the State exclusive of State and waste lands. For the purpose of demarcating the boundaries the lands cultivated by the Beersheba Bedouin within the sub-district of Beersheba shall be regarded as Arab owned lands. The recommendations of the Boundary Commission shall become effective as soon as they have been approved by the Security Council".

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 258.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office Telegraph Section for repetition to Jerusalem].

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-
FO
371/61890

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T.E.C.

Open

Draft

U.K. Del. to U.N.
New York

Telegram

no 4221

Date Nov 5

En blanc

Distribution:

FILES

as finally amended.

1403

OLDFIELD

Date _____

Despatched

371

29

Immediate

222

Addressed P.K. Del to U.N. Telegram
no. --- November ---

your telegram no. 3535 [of 25th November]
amendments to ^{report} report of sub-committee One.

We are preparing a revised text of this report incorporating the various amendments ^(from time to time) reported by you. We have been unable to link up three of the amendments contained in your telegram under reference with the text of the ^{UNSCOP} UNSCOP report either in its V.N. ~~edition~~ or in its ^{H.M.S.O.} H.M.S.O. editions.

2. There are the amendments numbered (1), (2) and (8) in your telegram under reference. (1) does not appear to make sense. Please, therefore, telegraph the complete text of paragraph 5 of Chapter 2 of Section C in Part I, (2)

Please confirm that by paragraph 6 of the same blueprint and section you mean paragraph 6 as printed in UNSCOP report and amended by your telegram to Jerusalem no. 222, since in your amendment (3) you call this para. 8 / Please

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2			

Reference:-

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371 / 61890

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Please elucidate

~~Keep~~ your amendment (8) as we can only find one ~~para~~ paragraph in Section 6, which does not contain the word "negotiate".

3. Finally, it would be of assistance to us if, when reporting further amendments, you would ~~use the number you~~ refer to paragraphs by the same numbers as those used in UNSCOP report quoting, where necessary, opening words of sub-paragraphs.

27/11

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-
FO 371/61890

E11146/951/31

En clair

OUT FILE

FILES

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4121

November 27th, 1947.

D. 4.20 p.m. November 27th, 1947.

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 3535 [of November 25th]. Amendments to report of sub-committee One.

We are preparing for our own use a revised text of this report incorporating the various amendments from time to time reported by you. We have been unable to link up three of the amendments contained in your telegram under reference with the text of the U.N.S.C.O.P. report either in its United Nations or its His Majesty's Stationery Office editions.

2. These are the amendments numbered (1), (2) and (8) in your telegram under reference. (1) does not appear to make sense. Please, therefore, telegraph the complete text of paragraph 5 of Chapter 2 of Section C in Part I, as finally amended. Please confirm that by paragraph 6 of the same Chapter and section you mean paragraph 6 as printed in U.N.S.C.O.P. report and amended by your telegram to Jerusalem No. 222, since in your amendment (3) you call this paragraph 8. Please elucidate your amendment (8) as we can only find one paragraph in Section E, which does not contain the word "negotiate".

3. Finally, it would be of assistance to us if, when reporting further amendments, you would refer to paragraphs by the same numbers as those used in U.N.S.C.O.P. report quoting, where necessary, opening words of sub-paragraphs.

SSSSS

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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206

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32

E 11147

26 NOV

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number

E 11147/951/71

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del

No.

New York

Dated

3538

Received in Registry

25 Nov

26 -

Draft Resolution by Sub Committee Del.
Refer New York Tel 3454 (E 10898/951/71) The delegation of Denmark tabled in the Ad Hoc Committee an amendment to the draft resolution prepared by sub committee Del. This brought to require the operative part ~~and was~~ clearly intended to meet objections that the plan of sub committee Del had no legal basis under the charter.
Latter part of amendment.

Last Paper.

11146

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Halderson. 20
M.I. 3a.
M.P. 4
Adams
R.W.
(on E 11036) ~~Dec. 1~~
Tel. New York.
4139.
28 Nov.

(Action completed.)

Y.E. 10412

(Index.)

3/1/48

Next Paper.

E 11161

(Minutes.)

We should be grateful for UN (Pol.) Dept's observations.
As a start I submit a draft tel. raising one or two points in regard to the UN Commission and the Security Council which are not at present clear.

UN (Pol. Dept.)

J. S. Baird
Nov. 27

BAB Burrows

I should have thought that it was reasonably clear that the Commission was appointed by the Assembly with instructions to report to the Security Council which in turn would report to the Assembly, as and when necessary, perhaps rather on the lines of

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Reference:-

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371/61890

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e.g. the Atomic Energy Commission
which was also set up under an Assembly
Resolution, and that it could start
its work without needing a Security
Council Resolution first.

I do not much like the Specific
enjoinder on the Security Council to
have recourse in certain circumstances
to Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter;
this seems to me essentially a matter
for the Council itself to decide in
the circumstances which may arise.

J. Mason
• 28. 11

Seen by Mr Burrows.

Tel. sent 19 Nov. 28

Rel. from Postal 2298 1/12.

uni has gone to NK Del. I
don't think there is anything
further in it that need be
telegraphed to the Commission
posts.

J. L. Bent
Dec. 10

Handwritten signature: *Bob*

10.1 ✓

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371 / 61890

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En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION NOV 26 1947

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3538. D. Untimed 25th November, 1947.
25th November, 1947. R. 6.48 a.m. 26th November, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

GIANT.

Addressed F.O. No. 3538, repeated Jerusalem and Saving Washington.
My telegram No. 3454. Palestine.

The delegation of Denmark yesterday tabled in the Ad Hoc Committee an amendment to the draft resolution proposed by Sub-Committee One. This sought to revise the operative part of the resolution to read as follows and was clearly intended to meet objections that the plan of Sub-Committee One had no legal basis under the Charter:

"Requests that:

(a) the Security Council take the necessary measures as provided for in the plan for its implementation;

(b) the Security Council by virtue of its authority under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter in order to maintain international peace and security take measures to empower a United Nations Commission as provided in this resolution to exercise in Palestine the functions which are assigned to it by this resolution;

(c) the Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter any attempt to alter by force the settlement brought into effect by this resolution;

(d) the Trusteeship Council be informed of [gp.undec.] responsibilities envisaged for it in this plan".

2. This morning the delegation of Denmark tabled a revised version of this amendment substituting the following for clauses (b) and (c):

"(b) The Security Council consider if circumstances during the transitional period require such consideration, whether the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace. If it decides that such a threat exists and in order to maintain international peace and security the Security Council should supplement the authorisation of the General Assembly by taking measures under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter to empower the United Nations Commission as provided in this resolution to exercise in Palestine the functions which are assigned to it by this resolution;

(c) the Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution".

3./

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Reference:-

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371/61890

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Registry
No. E11147/451/31

~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret~~
~~Confidential.~~
~~Restricted.~~
~~Exempt.~~

Draft.

U.K. Del.

N. York

4139

Repeat

Washington

NO 17294

Jerusalem

NO

of 11/18.

Cypher

World org.

[Redraft by

NOV (Pol) Dept.]

Wt. 43698-114 200m 2/47 C.S.S. Gp. 620

130

CYPHER

IMPORTANT

CONFIDENTIAL

CIANT

Add'd to U.K. Del. N York Tel.
NO. 4139. of Nov 28 Repeated
for info. to Washn. and Jerusalem.

In the event of partition being
approved, can you please clarify
the connexion between the U.N.
Commission and the Security Council?
We assume that Commission would
be able to operate at once ~~without~~
in virtue of Assembly resolution
without first awaiting or requiring
a Security Council resolution,
but that it will report in the
first instance to Security Council.
(which is to be charged with the
implementation of plan approved
by Assembly resolution) and that
it will be for Security Council to
watch over working of plan and.

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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No. E11147/451/31

~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret.~~
~~Confidential.~~
~~Restricted.~~
~~Open.~~

Draft.

UK. Del.

N. York
4/39.

Repeat
Washington
No 12494
Jerusalem
No

4/18.
Cypher

World org.

[Redraft by
Nov. (Pol) Dept.]

CYPHER

IMPORTANT
CONFIDENTIAL

CRANT

Add'd to UK. Del. N York Tel.
No. 4/39. of Nov 28 Repeated
for info. to Washn. and Jerusalem.

In the event of partition being
approved, can you please clarify
the connexion between the U.N.
Commission and the Security Council?
We assume that Commission would
be able to operate at once without
in virtue of Assembly resolution
without first awaiting or requiring
a Security Council resolution,
but that it will report in the
first instance to Security Council
(which is to be charged with the
implementation of plan approved
by Assembly resolution) and that
it will be for Security Council to
watch over working of plan and.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Wt. 49688-114 200m 2/47 C.S.S. Gp. 620

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Reference:-					
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371/61890					

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to report in its turn to
the Assembly.

JB NOV. 28

37

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61890

30

05-11-1964

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

D. 2.45 p.m. 28th November, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 12294
Jerusalem

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York
telegram No. 4139 of November 28th repeated for information
to Washington and Jerusalem.

///

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Reference:-

371/61890

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

1147 951 32

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 1st December, 1947.

R. 1st " " 19.07 hrs.

IMPORTANT

No. 2298 Secret.

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated to Washington, No. 278 (please pass to U.K. Delegation, New York).

U.K. Delegation telegram to the Foreign Office No. 3538 (your telegram No. 3077).

I suggest that the following points which have already been made explicit by or implicitly in the British declarations in U.N. be again tactfully impressed on Bolivian and Panamanian delegates:-

- (a) that sovereignty in Palestine remains vested in H.M. Government until the termination of the mandate and that it will not be possible to transfer any of the functions of the sovereign to the U.N. Commission until the abolition of the mandate as a whole.
- (b) that U.N. Commission should not address requests to the mandatory administration which would involve for their fulfilment steps equivalent to implementation by mandatory administration under decision.
- (c) that both before and after the cessation of the mandate and up to the time of the withdrawal of British forces, the Commission should refrain from action which would be likely to lead to disturbances by either Jews or Arabs.
- (d) that the Commission, after the termination of the mandate, should do all in its power to see that its actions did not impede the progress of our military withdrawal.

/2.

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Reference:-

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371/61890

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3. The question of the date of the Commission's arrival will no doubt be dealt with separately.

Foreign Office - Communications Department.

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Reference:-

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371/61890

THE RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

E 42
[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained
by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

CYPHER/CTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3,548.

D: 7.50 p.m. 26th November, 1947.

26th November, 1947.

R: 1.05 a.m. 27th November, 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem,
Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE

GIANT

11161
27 NOV

Addressed to telegram No. 3,548 26th November repeated
Jerusalem and Washington.

Following for Resident Clerk.

Palestine.

The debate in the Assembly was adjourned at 6.20 this
evening and will be resumed on Friday when the vote will
probably be taken.

2. The best estimates of probable voting give 30 votes for
partition and 15 against. This would provide the majority
of two thirds but the figures do not include the Siamese
delegation which has disappeared, or the Liberian, which may
possibly cast its vote with the Arabs.

3. The five new votes for partition in addition to the 25
cast in the Committee, are those of France, Belgium, Luxembourg,
the Netherlands and New Zealand.

4. Sir A. Cadogan intervened in the debate this morning to
make the statement contained in my immediately following
telegram.

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as
my telegram No. 243.

[Advance copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for
repetition to Jerusalem.

Advance copies sent to Resident Clerk and Brigadier Cornwall
Jones Cabinet Offices.]

000

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Reference:-					
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FO					
371/61890					

348

1947

E

11162

43

27 NOV

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E11162/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. W. H. H. H. H.

No.

Hammam

Dated

350

Received
in Registry

26 Nov

27 -

Rel. line relocation
After RAIKO 61 579 (E11008/951/31)
transferred Minister of Air would be unlikely
to make such a suggestion in his own initiative
I have searched the one of the ships which
operates which would not be agreed to by
these circumstances needed of putting it forward.

Last Paper.

11161

References.

(Minutes.)

Yes : it was disquieting to
 see King A. going off the
 handle again

Mrs. Beins
 Nov 27

L. R. L. Pyman
 27/11

AB3

27.11

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Matheson. 60

N. I. 39.

1104

Adm. 1/1

6/11

Nov 27

(on E11078)

(Action
completed.)L. R. L. Pyman
26/11

(Index.)

AB3
27/11

Next Paper.

E11173

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference:-					
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371 / 61890					

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Reference:-

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371/61890

44

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371 / 61890

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A circular postmark from New York, dated NOV 27 1902. The text "NEW YORK" is at the top, "27" is on the left, "NOV" is at the top right, and "1902" is on the right. The center contains the word "NEW" and "YORK" arranged in a circular pattern.

349

E

E 11173

45

1947

PALESTINE

27 NOV

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 11173/951/31

NEW YORK

New York

3549

26 Nov

27 -

Palatine Assembly Debate
After New York tel 3548 (E 1116/951/31) New
transmit text of statement made by
Lord Cologan, ~ Palatine Assembly Debate.

Last Paper.

11162.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S. Watherson 60

M. I. 39.

M. I. 4

Adm. 4

D. M.

Dec 1

(out 11036)

(Action
completed.)

P. C. M. 2/12.

(Index)

P. C. M. 2/12.

Next Paper.

E 11198

(Minutes.)

News Dept.

Inf. Policy Dept. 24/11

JB 27

This speech was transmitted
textually in the Diplomatic Programme
of the L.P. on 27 Nov.

Shawcross, 29/11
(Shawcross)

2/12

L.P. 100 (N.Y.) (27) 45-Mtg 24/11

JB Dec. 8

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION 46

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3549

D. 8.35 p.m. 26th November, 1947

26th November, 1947.
Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington

R. 2.11 a.m. 27th November, 1947

MOST IMMEDIATE

GIANT

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 3549 26th
November repeated Jerusalem and Washington NOV

My immediately preceding telegram.

Following is text.

[Begins]

I wish to make a very few remarks before this long debate closes. It was on the initiative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the General Assembly placed the problem of Palestine's future government on its agenda. In view of this fact, and of the responsibility which they have exercised for the administration of Palestine during the past thirty years, it seems fitting that a few words should be spoken in their name to-day.

2. In accepting the Mandate for Palestine after the first world war His Majesty's Government undertook to work for the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people on the understanding that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. It was assumed at that time that the objects of the Mandate could be carried out with the consent and co-operation of both peoples. Time has shown that this assumption was incorrect. After years of strenuous but unavailing effort His Majesty's Government have reached the conclusion that they are not able to bring about a settlement in Palestine based upon the consent of both Arabs and Jews and that the Mandate is no longer workable. It is for this reason that they have brought the problem before the United Nations, hoping that the General Assembly would be more successful in the search for an agreed settlement.

3. It is with deep regret that my Government recognise that an agreed settlement has still not been found. I do not say that in any spirit of criticism. My Government would be the last to minimise the difficulty of the task, as they are the first to appreciate the efforts which have been made. The fact remains that we are obviously confronted with a failure to arrive at a settlement based upon consent. My delegation would have failed in its duty if we had not emphasised from the beginning of the session the consequent need for the Assembly to consider the situation which is likely to arise upon the removal of the forces which at present ensure law and order in Palestine.

/Their departure

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Their departure will leave a gap, and it has been the most difficult part of the Assembly's task to find means of filling this gap.

4. My Government do not consider that the Mandate required them to establish either a Jewish State or an Arab State in Palestine by force, or to coerce either people in the interests of the other, nor are they prepared now to accept any responsibility which would involve the use of British troops as the means for enforcing a decision against either people.

5. As I have already informed the Ad Hoc Committee my Government have consequently decided to lay down the Mandate and intend to complete the withdrawal of British forces from Palestine by the 1st August, 1948. By so doing they will make way for a United Nations authority, should the Assembly decide to establish such an authority, and they will naturally not obstruct the carrying out of any decision which the Assembly may take.

6. The Mandatory power has placed its knowledge and experience at the disposal, first of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and subsequently of the General Assembly. I can assure the Assembly that, if the present draft resolution is adopted, my Government will loyally accept it in so far as its terms do not conflict with the conditions laid down in the Colonial Secretary's speech of 26th September, 1947 and subsequent statements made by my delegation. Unfortunately it appears that those statements were not accepted at their face value by all delegations. I am therefore instructed to repeat explicitly that the United Kingdom Government cannot allow their troops and administration to be used in order to enforce decisions which are not accepted by both parties in Palestine. My Government have given long and anxious consideration to this decision, and they have therefore felt bound to take this final opportunity of making clear that they fully endorse what has consistently been said here by my delegation.

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 244

[Advance copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

[Advance copy sent to Resident Clerk.]

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UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENT

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Mr. Troutbeck

Mr. Beckett

Mr. Gallop

Mr. R. B. Stevens

Mr. E. A. Radice

Miss Powell

Mr. H. Gee

Mr. Mason

Mr. Gore-Booth

Mr. Tomkins

Mr. Goodwin

Mr. R. Heppel

Miss Salt

Mr. Wilkinson

Mr. Arculus

E. Dept

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Mr. Fleming (Cabinet Offices)

Mr. Pimlott (Lord President's Office)

Mr. G. M. Wilson (Cabinet Offices)

Mr. C. K. Edmonds (Min. of Health)

Mr. Shackle (Board of Trade)

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Mr. H. Townshend (G.P.O.)

Dr. G. North (Registrar-General)

Mr. B. R. Curson (Commonwealth Relations Office)

Mr. F. Pickford (Min. of Labour)

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I.O.C.(N.Y.)(47) II 45th Meeting.
24th November, 1947.

There will be a final meeting of the
United Kingdom Delegation to the General Assembly
on Tuesday, 25th November, at 9.15 a.m.

R.P. HEPPEL
24th November, 1947.

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25th November, 1947.

RECORD OF THE 45TH MEETING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HELD AT THE
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING ON TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
AT 9.30 A.M.

Item 1. PALESTINE.

After Mr. Martin had made a report on the proceedings in the Ad Hoc Committee on the previous day, a discussion developed as to whether the United Kingdom delegation should make a further statement in Plenary session.

It was argued against the proposal that the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Palestine problem had been made quite clear in several statements and that to make a further statement would provoke accusations that the United Kingdom Delegation were trying to deter delegations from voting in favour of partition and thereby to prevent the partition plan from obtaining a 2/3rds majority in the Assembly. The Minister of State expressed the view that the partition plan would probably get the requisite majority and that the United Kingdom Delegation would be exposing themselves unnecessarily to criticism and condemnation if they made a further statement.

It was argued in favour of making a statement that it was the duty of the delegation to do so, although it was generally conceded that to do so at the last moment would inevitably cause a bad impression in certain quarters. This, however, could not be helped. It was pointed out that an analysis of the voting figures in the Ad Hoc Committee showed that a 2/3rds majority in favour of partition was far from certain, that the Secretariat estimate was 27 votes in favour and 16 against and that the United States estimate was only 25 in favour and 18 against. A further cause of uncertainty was the Danish amendment which would place responsibility for the Commission on the Security Council rather than on the Assembly. This amendment would probably win more votes for partition but the United States delegation had been opposed to the suggestion hitherto and it was not known what line they would take.

After further discussion of the implications of the Danish proposals and possible courses of action open to the Security Council the meeting agreed that on balance and in view of the fact that the Foreign Office were not opposed to the suggestion the United Kingdom delegation should make a statement in the Plenary Session. It was also agreed that in making this statement the United Kingdom Delegation should make it clear that their concurrence in all the details of any plan before the Assembly was not to be assumed by virtue of the fact that they did not oppose the plan as a whole. In particular it would be necessary for the United Kingdom Delegation to reserve its position on those sections of the plan dealing with the regime for Jerusalem, the evacuation by the Mandatory of a port in the proposed Jewish state and the question of the inheritance by the successor states of certain commitments entered into by the Palestine Government.

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I.O.C.(N.Y.)(47) II (95)
26th November, 1947.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

TO THE
UNITED NATIONS.

ADVANCE
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

ADVANCE
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

The following is a Speech to be delivered
by Sir Alexander Cadogan, on the Palestinian
Question, to the Plenary Session of the
General Assembly, Flushing, New York, on
26th November, 1947.

I wish to make a very few remarks before this long debate
closes. It was on the initiative of His Majesty's Government in the
United Kingdom that the General Assembly placed the problem of
Palestine's future government on its agenda. In view of this fact,
and of the responsibility which they have exercised for the administration
of Palestine during the past thirty years, it seems fitting that a few
words should be spoken in their name to-day.

In accepting the mandate for Palestine after the first World
War, His Majesty's Government undertook to work for the establishment
of a National Home for the Jewish people on the understanding that nothing
should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of
existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. It was assumed at that time
that the objects of the mandate could be carried out with the consent and
co-operation of both peoples. Time has shown that this assumption was
incorrect. After years of strenuous but unavailing effort, His Majesty's
Government have reached the conclusion that they are not able to bring
about a settlement in Palestine based upon the consent of both Arabs and
Jews and that the mandate is no longer workable. It is for this reason
that they have brought the problem before the United Nations, hoping that
the General Assembly would be more successful in the search for an agreed
settlement.

It is with deep regret that my Government recognise that an agreed
settlement has still not been found. I do not say that in any spirit of
criticism. My Government would be the last to minimise the difficulty of
the task, as they are the first to appreciate the efforts which have been

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made. The fact remains that we are obviously confronted with a failure to arrive at a settlement based upon consent. My Delegation would have failed in its duty if we had not emphasized from the beginning of the session the consequent need for the Assembly to consider the situation which is likely to arise upon the removal of the forces which at present ensure law and order in Palestine. Their departure will leave a gap, and it has been the most difficult part of the Assembly's task to find means of filling this gap.

My Government do not consider that the mandate required them to establish either a Jewish State or an Arab State in Palestine by force, or to coerce either people in the interests of the other, nor are they prepared now to accept any responsibility which would involve the use of British troops as the means for enforcing a decision against either people.

As I have already informed the Ad Hoc Committee, my Government have consequently decided to lay down the mandate and intend to complete the withdrawal of British forces from Palestine by the 1st August, 1948. By so doing they will make way for a United Nations authority, should the Assembly decide to establish such an authority, and they will naturally not obstruct the carrying out of any decision which the Assembly may take.

The Mandatory Power has placed its knowledge and experience at the disposal, first of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and subsequently of the General Assembly. I can assure the Assembly that, if the present draft resolution is adopted, my Government will loyally accept it insofar as its terms do not conflict with the conditions laid down in the Colonial Secretary's speech of 26th September, 1947, and in subsequent statements made by my Delegation. Unfortunately it appears that those statements were not accepted at their face value by all delegations. I am therefore instructed to repeat explicitly that the United Kingdom Government cannot allow their troops and administration to be used in order to enforce decisions which are not accepted by both parties in Palestine. My Government have given long and anxious consideration to this decision, and they have therefore felt bound to take this final opportunity of making clear that they fully endorse what has consistently been said here by my Delegation.

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Last Paper. <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">11173</div>	<div style="text-align: right;">(Minutes.)</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">NA ^{and 1/12} Sept 1947</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">Infr. P. King Sept 1947</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">News Sept 1947</div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> Copy Co. (Mr. Matheson) <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">JB Nov. 28</div> </div>					
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BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

21st November 1947

Ref: 15/353/47

Dear Department,

Would you please refer to our telegram No. 6163 of November 3rd about U.S. comment on Mr. Herschel Johnson's statement on Palestine on the 31st October.

2. There was a considerable amount of uncritical rejoicing in the American press about the U.S.-Soviet compromise on Palestine which, from its novelty, tended to attract rather more attention than did the occasion for it. Comparatively few commentators stopped to think how such a proposal could be made effective, though previously some doubts on this score had been apparent. The Christian Science Monitor on November 6th, for example, devoted an editorial to this "core of the Palestine problem", pointing out that the need for placing U.N. forces in Palestine should be squarely faced by the members of the United Nations who were taking a leading part in the debate. The newspaper referred to unhappy British experiences in the past and to the effects of U.S. intervention unaccompanied by willingness to accept responsibility and found the Soviet proposal for local militias unlikely to achieve peace. It held that, if any progress were to be made, the U.N. must go beyond a paper contribution and beyond the same sort of advice to Britain as the U.S. Government had previously proffered. It suggested that the gap should be filled under Article 106 of the Charter.

3. Stewart Alsop, in his column of November 9th, held that the U.S. was "too blithe about Palestine". He did not agree with the apparent contention of the U.S. Delegation that the two states could be established

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Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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without use of force. He considered that really serious trouble was to be expected from the Arabs and particularly from the Mufti, whose influence was increasing. He alleged that the Soviet Union too was fishing in troubled waters and that at least one shipment of arms for the Arabs had arrived at Latakia from Danzig. Small neutrals were unlikely to be willing to be shot at in the task of imposing partition nor did the U.S. Government wish to see Soviet troops in Palestine. Partition, which was the only solution, could, he concluded, have been imposed by the British soon after the war if they had had unequivocal American backing. A rather more detailed and quite sensible analysis of the problems involved, not only in keeping the peace but in organising an international force, was contained in George Fielding Eliot's column of November 14th, of which a copy is enclosed.

4. The Christian Science Monitor, which was among the papers hailing the American-Soviet accord, considered it questionable whether Britain was morally bound to implement a U.N. decision, since American, and to a lesser extent Soviet, interests were served by the solution proposed. For this reason it concluded that the least these two countries could do would be to send a token force. The Baltimore Sun of November 12th took a stronger line in calling the accord unrealistic. This newspaper said that it begged the questions how the British could possibly keep a grip on the situation while themselves withdrawing and how order could be kept if there were a gap between the British withdrawal and independence. The flaw in this latest agreement, the editorial concluded, was that the plain obligation on the United Nations to make the solution stick had been disregarded. The newspapers taking this view however were in a minority. The New York Herald Tribune felt that Britain could hardly refuse the added contribution required of her in order to assist a compromise for bringing to an end thirty years of unhappy history, and the pro-Zionist New York Post thought that such a refusal would be entirely unreasonable.

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5. Sir A. Cadogan's statement of the British position on November 13th received a considerable amount of publicity in the press though little on the wireless. Both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune considered it to be mystifying. A summary of the latter's views was contained in the U.K. Delegation, New York's telegram to the Foreign Office No. 3397 of November 15th.

6. Other writers considered that the really important point was the extent to which Britain would co-operate with the U.N. in the transfer of power. One of these was Bernstein in P.M. who said that a liberal view was being taken in New York of Sir Alexander Cadogan's statement that Britain would not obstruct partition, because there was no alternative to such a view. It was in fact hoped that the British would at the very least be prepared to hand over in an orderly fashion to the U.N. Commission each section of Palestine as and when it was being evacuated. Thus the British statement was held by Bernstein to open the door to a minimum amount of co-operation. P.M.'s second thoughts under the heading "British put U.N. in position of supplicant on Palestine" were slightly less optimistic even than this. But the newspaper still hoped that some arrangement between the Mandatory and the U.N. Commission might be reached.

7. Other papers again were hostile. The Philadelphia Inquirer, for example, accused the British of adhering to the old and familiar policy of rigid obstruction in an attempt to preserve the status quo in Palestine. The British were telling the U.N. to go ahead with partition, but at their own risk and without British help.

8. There is in general little disposition to urge that the U.N. themselves should provide the teeth for implementation; such a proposal is confined to a few more thoughtful writers and newspapers, of which mention has been made above, and to a few strongly pro-Zionist newspapers and periodicals such as the New York Post and The Nation which see in it the best

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We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York and to Jerusalem.

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Small Nations Could Furnish Armed Force Necessary to Make Palestine Plan Work, Says Eliot

Officers and Men in Contingents Should Be
Volunteers, With Jews, Moslems Barred
—Use of Army of Big Power Would Make
It Difficult to Exclude Russia.

By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

WHEN the General Assembly of the United Nations has reached final agreement on a Palestine settlement who is going to enforce it?

Who is going to keep the peace in Palestine?

Someone will have to do it, unless we are to set down our fine words on futile paper and then pass by on the other side of the road while Jews and Arabs set about cutting each others' throats.

Assume that it is settled that the British leave by the first of May, as now proposed. There are almost 100,000 British troops in Palestine. You do not just, by a wave of the hand, waft 100,000 soldiers with all their arms and equipment out of a country with only one serviceable seaport.

It will be a lengthy and gradual process, dependent on the capacity of roads and railroads, of docks and anchorages, the availability of shipping urgently needed for other purposes, and the willingness of neighboring countries such as Syria, the Lebanon and Egypt to permit part of the British garrison to pass through their territory and embark at their ports.

And a whole host of problems immediately arises as to just how the job will be done.

From what positions will the British withdraw first? From territory that is to be Arab, or territory that is to be Jewish? How much responsibility will the British Government, its Army and its present administrative organization in Palestine, continue to assume for the maintenance of peace and order in Palestine during the weeks and perhaps months the evacuation will be in progress? Who will replace the British as they leave? And just how will this replacement be effected, supposing that a suitable means of replacement can be found?

Method of Evacuation.

It is, I think, possible to find some of the answers to these questions in the record of the British in India.

They will not want to leave more of a mess behind them in Palestine than they can help. In all probability they will, as far as possible, arrange to withdraw first of all from both Arab and Jewish areas which are not contiguous. In so small a country as Palestine, divided as irregularly as the investigating committee has recommended, this idea cannot be carried out 100 per cent. But this will almost certainly be the guiding principle of the British evacuation plan: To hold the balance even between Jew and Arab.

You can hear all sorts of accusations and prophecies of "dirty work at the cross-roads" from both sides—now. But remember that the same dire prophecies were made by all parties in India before the final decision for British evacuation was made; and remember that since then we have heard scarcely a single responsible Indian voice raised to accuse the British of not having played the game fairly, once they had made up their minds to leave.

But that does not solve the problem of who is going to keep the peace in Palestine when the British have gone, or while they are in the process of going. Will the British take on the interim responsibility? That decision rests with the British Cabinet.

My own guess would be that the British will stick to what they have already said—that they will not bear alone the burden of enforcing in Palestine a United Nations settlement which is not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs; and no settlement that the wit of

controlled by and responsible to the British Government.

The very soul of an army, large or small, is its discipline, which arises from its loyalties, deeply ingrained in the hearts and spirits of its officers and soldiers. You could create an Arab force, with Arab loyalties, in Palestine. You could create a Jewish force, with Jewish loyalties, in Palestine.

But you could not create out of whole cloth an impartial force to police Palestine that would be worth its salt, using persons having no loyalties which were in any way involved in the welfare and future of Palestine itself, owing no true allegiance to any Palestine government and having no greater tie to the performance of duty than a mere temporary acceptance of a task that would for most of them be merely a means of escaping economic distress in other lands or perhaps the long arm of somebody's police detectives.

And even if you could get over this difficulty, how would you provide for discipline, pay, pensions for those who might be killed or wounded, and all the hundred and one details which must be taken care of when any kind of military force is to be created?

Governments can do these things; but they command the loyalty of adequate numbers of human beings, and dispose of resources with which to arm and supply armed forces.

Nations Must Provide Force.

The United Nations has no such resources, and of itself commands no such loyalties on the part of individuals. If the United Nations is to police Palestine, it will have to do so by calling on member states to provide the forces for such a purpose, which means that it will have to find states that are willing and able to do so. If the British are willing to bear part of the load, as seems still possible at this writing, who will bear the rest? The United States? At present, this seems very unlikely.

The British are there now, but if any other great power were to propose sending its forces into Palestine, it would be hard indeed to prevent the Soviet Union from claiming the right to participate, too, and the presence of Soviet troops in the Middle East could hardly be regarded as an unmixed blessing, to put it mildly, either by London or Washington.

So if we must have national forces (and I can see no other practicable possibility) they are likely to be sought, aside from any possible British contingent, from the smaller powers.

Would any smaller powers be willing to take on such a job? And if they would, do any of them have armies sufficiently strong and well equipped to furnish contingents of the necessary strength?

The answer to the latter question, fortunately, is yes. The answer to the former is of course conjectural, and rests upon several contingencies, of which the question of finance is perhaps of first importance. If the United States and other members of the United Nations were willing to contribute their share of the cost, then it might be possible to find a solution.

1000 men) could be obtained for temporary duty in Palestine.

There is also a Belgian division on similar duty in the British zone. It too is equipped with British weapons. A battalion, or even two battalions, might be drawn from this source, supplemented perhaps by volunteers from other units of the Belgian army.

The Swedish army is first-class in training, organization and equipment, and might provide a contingent of volunteers, though here there would be difficulty as to uniformity of armament with the British.

In order to have due representation from the Slav bloc, the Czechoslovak army might be invited to send a contingent. Its armament and equipment is Russian, and of course the willingness of the Czechoslovak government to participate in such a venture cannot be confidentially predicted.

There are several Latin American states with excellent armies from which a suitable contingent of volunteers for such service might be drawn. Notable among these are Brazil (which has a division that saw service in Italy during the late war), Argentina, Chile and Mexico.

The only small Asiatic state that possesses troops of the high standards required and that is not ruled out on other grounds is the Philippine Republic.

Troops From British Dominions.

Finally there are the British Dominions, where the lure of adventure and far places might produce contingents of volunteers from their permanent armed forces or in some cases from veterans of the late war. There again we would find the advantage of uniformity of armament.

The troops of the several contingents should wear the uniforms of their own services. This would have a considerable moral effect, as marking the participation of several nations, under the authority of the United Nations, in the responsibility of policing Palestine. Symbols of this sort are especially important in Eastern countries.

Naturally there would be a considerable problem in organizing contingents from several nations into a workable force. There would be language difficulties, too. But it should be remembered that this force is not going to fight a protracted campaign. It is going in to keep order for a limited period in a country where no organized attack is to be expected; hence the normal "equipment table" allowances of ammunition would probably be sufficient for all needs.

The participating states would have to agree on a top commander, who should not be British, and a scheme would have to be drawn up, in co-ordination with the British, as to just how and where and when units of the new force should take over. But there should be no "national occupation zones"; the United Nations Commission and, under it, the chosen commander should have full authority to move units of the force wherever they might be required in Palestine.

Size of Security Force.

The size of the force would not need to parallel the present British strength of almost 100,000. Probably 25,000 would be ample; perhaps less. From the military viewpoint, the plan is feasible. Whether it is possible politically rests with the nations, that can make it so if they are willing.

It may be noted that it has been the constant aim of the lesser states to strengthen their power and influence within the United Nations structure. How better this could be done than by the acceptance of such a responsibility as above suggested is difficult to imagine.

At any rate, if the peace is to be kept in Palestine during the interim period between the British withdrawal and the establishment of self-contained Jewish and Arab states as going concerns—presuming always that the General Assembly decides on a scheme of partition—it is certainly going to require the initial support of some kind of security force from outside the country.

In the search for means to accomplish this necessary purpose,

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Reference: FO

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You can hear all sorts of accusations and prophecies of "dirty work at the cross-roads" from both sides—now. But remember that the same dire prophecies were made by all parties in India before the final decision for British evacuation was made; and remember that since then we have heard scarcely a single responsible Indian voice raised to accuse the British of not having played the game fairly, once they had made up their minds to leave.

My own guess would be that the British will stick to what they have already said—that they will not bear alone the burden of enforcing in Palestine a United Nations settlement which is not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs; and no settlement that the wit of man can devise could be that now.

It is all very well to say that Palestine will be temporarily administered, in the name of the United Nations, by a small-power commission of three or five members, until the respective Arab and Jewish administrations can get under way and have things running smoothly. But such a commission would be quite powerless to do anything except issue precepts and admonitions unless it had at its disposal a loyal and sufficient force to maintain order and enforce its decrees. If this force cannot be British, how will it be composed?

THE question of policing Palestine during the "adjustment" period is just a question of getting a force of men adequate in numbers, armament and discipline, who are willing to take on the job and are controlled by loyalties that will keep them impartially to the discharge of their duty; and then providing an authority by which this force can be controlled and directed.

The British Army, which has been trying to keep order in Palestine for 27 years and more, has its own inherent character, loyalties, traditions, chain of command and responsibility. It is

So if we must have national forces (and I can see no other practicable possibility) they are likely to be sought, aside from any possible British contingent, from the smaller powers.

The answer to the latter question, fortunately, is yes. The answer to the former is of course conjectural, and rests upon several contingencies, of which the question of finance is perhaps of first importance. If the United States and other members of the United Nations were willing to contribute their share of the cost, then it might be possible to find a solution.

Certain rules surely would have to be laid down. First, the officers and men would have to be volunteers. Second, only fully trained officers and men could be accepted. Raw recruits would be worse than useless. Third, each participating state would have to form, out of these volunteers, a complete unit—a battalion, for example—which would, as far as discipline and what we may call higher control is concerned, continue to be a part of its armed forces and subject to its eventual authority for the faithful discharge of its duty. Fourth, neither Jews nor Moslems could be permitted to volunteer for this particular and temporary purpose. Fifth, adequate inducements in the way of pay, pensions and conditions of service would have to be provided and underwritten.

Both Norway and Denmark have at present a brigade of about 5000 men engaged in occupation duty in the British-occupied zone of Germany. These men are volunteers, not conscripts. They are fully trained and armed with British weapons, which would be a decided advantage if Britain were participating. Granted suitable inducements, as above suggested, it seems quite possible that from each of these brigades perhaps a battalion of volunteers (say

Size of Security Force.

It may be noted that it has been the constant aim of the lesser states to strengthen their power and influence within the United Nations structure. How better this could be done than by the acceptance of such a responsibility as above suggested is difficult to imagine.

In the search for means to accomplish this necessary purpose, more and more thought is being given to the possibility of using the forces of some of the smaller Powers.

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CONTINUING OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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60

1947

PALESTINE

28 NOV

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E11201/957/31

Bahrain.

Washington

1275/14/47

22 Nov

28 -

Statement by M. Armour
transmits copy of State Dept press release
giving text of an address by M. Armour at
dinner sponsored by Arab American Institute
in New York Nov 20. Gives text of conversation
between M. Balfour and M. Armour following
the dinner.

Last Paper.

11198

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Washington. 60

Haw

✓ Dec. 6

(Action
completed.)

J. C. 10/12

(Index.)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

E11206

32003 F.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

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371/61890

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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Ref: 1275/74/47

CONFIDENTIAL

We are enclosing herein a copy of a State Department press release giving the text of an address by Mr. Armour at a dinner sponsored by the Arab American Institute in New York on November 20th. You will see that Mr. Armour made a strong plea that Arab-American friendship should not be affected by the divergency of views upon Palestine.

2. Balfour saw Armour shortly afterwards. Armour told him that most of the Arab speakers at the dinner criticised the United States in no uncertain terms and the Syrian representative told him that although the United States seemed to derive satisfaction from the fact that an accord had been reached with the Soviet Union, the latter was playing its own game and was trying to get Communist agents into Palestine as immigrants from the Black Sea area. (Compare Damascus telegram to Foreign Office No.38 Saving of 5th November).

3. Mr. Armour gained the impression that the Arabs took it for granted that partition would be approved by the United Nations and that they would then do their best to see that it should not be carried into effect. They might indeed resort to arms for this purpose. The Emir Faisal made a good impression on Armour, as he appeared dignified and sincere, but another Arab delegate came up to him after the dinner and told him that his remarks were all "tommy rot".

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Reference:



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

NOVEMBER 20, 1947
NO. 921

CONFIDENTIAL
FUTURE RELEASE
NOTE DATE

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION AT 7:00 P.M., E.S.T.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1947. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE NORMAN ARMOUR, ASSISTANT
SECRETARY OF STATE, AT A DINNER SPONSORED BY THE
ARAB AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT THE HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW YORK CITY, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1947, AT 7 P.M.

Mr. Chairman, Your Royal Highnesses, Honorable Delegates,
members and guests of the Arab American Institute and of the
Arab-speaking community.

I count it a very real and timely privilege, Mr. Chairman,
to join with your Institute in honoring the distinguished
members of the Arab countries' delegations to the second
General Assembly of the United Nations.

Although I myself have not had the good fortune to serve
in "The Arab Island", I have, as all of us have, felt the im-
pact of its culture on all people. During my years in Spain
I had an opportunity to see tangible examples of that culture.

I have visited the great Mosque at Cordoba, seen the silk
factories which result from the introduction of the silk worm
to Spain by the Moslems, and know that the widespread agri-
cultural development of the southeastern plain is one of the
Arabs' lasting gifts to that peninsula.

I have read, over the collegiate portals in Moslem Spain:
"The world is supported by four things only: the learning of
the wise, the justice of the great, the prayers of the
righteous, and the valor of the brave."

I have come to know that the Arabs and we of the Western
World have much in common. Our views of democracy and equality
and those of the Arab are very similar.

To turn now to what may seem from earlier speeches to be
the business of the evening.

I have read, with care and with real interest, your
Institute's current Bulletin and the letter inviting General
Marshall to be among your speakers tonight. You know he has
left for London. As his substitute, I shall speak frankly.

Your invitation reaffirmed the Institute's chartered
purpose: "To promote Arab-American friendship and under-

standing

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standing". It continues: "If Arab-American friendship needed cultivation in the past, it is more urgent in the present circumstances. We, as Americans, wish to redouble our efforts."

That objective, Arab-American friendship, is likewise a fundamental objective of the American Government. And we in Washington, where American policies are formulated through the democratic process, would be the first to expect and approve a redoubling of effort on the part of all loyal American citizens of Arab background--to achieve it, in these present or any circumstances.

What, in the words of the Institute's Bulletin, are these present circumstances? First, you are urged to attend this dinner to honor the distinguished Arab delegates to the United Nations Assembly. And you are exhorted "to stand up and be counted".

For what particular cause are you asked so to stand? Your Bulletin answers: For the right of the Arabs of Palestine to "undisturbed possession of their country". Consequently, the Bulletin argues, you should oppose the primary objective of political Zionism, namely, the establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine.

The argument then narrows to a conclusion. I paraphrase and perhaps over-simplify: As Partition of Palestine would, if achieved, result in the establishment of such a state, you should oppose Partition.

In the few minutes at my disposal, I do not propose to review the history of the Palestine Problem or the deplorable state to which a land equally holy to Moslem, Christian and Jew has been brought by the interplay of opposing political and social forces.

It would, in fact, be improper for me to do so; for that problem is now properly sub judice before the bar of world opinion democratically personified in the membership of the United Nations Assembly.

I can, however, tell you what the American Government's studied opinion is. It is that this problem is international, in law and in fact, and that the settlement of it must be found on the international plane, by the United Nations, in accordance with the principles and procedures of the San Francisco Charter.

The American Government believes that a just and workable settlement can be found by that organization. The basic principles and objectives of its Charter and of American foreign policy are the same.

Now, let me, in turn, as did your Bulletin, narrow my remarks to Partition. The majority of the eleven members of

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of the United Nations special committee which reviewed the entire problem last summer took the position that the United Nations could find, within the framework of the concept of Partition, a just and workable settlement. To the careful studies and report of the committee, the United States, in Secretary Marshall's words, lends "great weight." Consequently, during the current debates at Lake Success, we have been endeavoring to contribute to the elaboration of the details of a just and workable plan of Partition.

It is now for the Assembly, sitting in plenary session, to decide whether the American and other like-minded delegations have succeeded in their endeavor. We are not infallible. There are strong opposing views. You have heard much of their essence from other speakers tonight.

This, however, seems common ground: namely, that the problem is before its proper forum. Further, if the view of those governments which believe that Partition is just and workable should be sustained by resolution of the Assembly, a notable contribution to the solution of one of our most thorny problems will have been made. On the other hand, if the General Assembly does not recommend a Partition plan, we shall, of course, accept its decision and continue our support of the principles and processes of that forum.

In any event, we confidently believe, the United Nations may continue to count on the sincere good counsel and helpful cooperation of all its members.

Those in Washington who have to do with the formulation of American foreign policy would count it a tragic, even disastrous loss were the foundations of Arab-American friendship to be affected as a result of divergency of views thus far advanced on this immensely moving problem of the future of our common Holy Land. And I am sure you loyal Americans of Arab background share this view.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that the position which the Government of the United States has taken with regard to Palestine does not indicate lack of friendship or consideration for the Arab world. That position was taken after careful consideration of all sides of the question, with particular reference to the report and recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine.

The foundations of Arab-American friendship to which I referred have been well laid during the course of more than a century, by Arabs as well as by Americans. In this modern world, where economic and cultural exchange is a new passport to sound international relationships, those foundations are a priceless legacy.

Surely on that legacy we can, through joint endeavor, build a great structure of achievement to our common benefit. I sometimes feel that destiny has called upon us to do so. America has lost neither the spirit nor the constructive urge of its pioneering beginnings. The Arab world, stirred by the vital force of enlightened nationalisms, has already passed the threshold of a new renaissance.

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There is much to be done in the economic and social fields as well as on the plane of international politics, to realize the bright visions of that renaissance. No country more than the United States has welcomed the Arab States to full and equal membership in the family of nations. We stand now as in the past ready to cooperate with those States in realizing the great projects so ably conceived by the leaders of their renaissance.

Joint cooperation will result in mutual understanding. Therein our common goal will be attained.

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11206

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PALESTINE

28 NOV

Registry Number

E11206/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del

No.

New York.

Dated

3552

Received in Registry

27 Nov

18

Sub Committee 1. Report.

Report of U.K. H.121

Two copies of Sub Committee One Report were sent to Mr. Matheran, EO 20 Nov. plus additional 21 Nov. Two copies of Ad Hoc Committee report sent to Matheran 27 Nov. Since receipt of text of para 5 of chapter two of Section C of part 1.

Last Paper.

11201

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S Matheran EO

M-1.39.

1104

advisory

EW

(an E 11213)

Dec. 1.

Dpt. U.K. Del

New York.

from P. Dept

Dec 2

(Action completed.)

11206/3/12

(Index)

Next Paper.

11207

(Minutes.)

Telegram sent to New York asking for 2 copies of final text.

I do not think the Delegation have shown us much consideration in this matter. It is quite correct for them to send copies of the report to the C.O., who are naturally interested, but their first duty was to us.

I submit draft accordingly.

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN
28/11

J. Brown 24

G. P. U.K. Del, New York. 52/605/47 7/12.

No copies reached Eastern Dept. by this date but, if their existence had been mentioned in this telegram, we would certainly have tried to find them. To my mind, however, the obvious inference from the New York telegram is that the only copies had been sent to the C.O., to whom we accordingly applied for assistance in this matter.

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[Handwritten signature]
J. E. CABLER

10/02

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28 Nov.

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~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret.~~
~~Confidential.~~
Restricted
Open.

Wm. Del.
N York

4145
C. clausi
Nov 28
Apt. H. M. 1

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SENT TO DEPT.

Add. UNO., N. York, Tel. No. 4145.
of 28th Nov.
Your tel. No. 3552 [of Nov. 27:
Palestine]

Please send by fast
airbag two copies of
final text of recommendations
as voted ^{on} by Assembly

AB MV. 28

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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

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No. E11206/951/31

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Confidential
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Open

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OUT FILE

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27 Dec

Draft.

U.K. Delegation
to U.N.
New York
from
Eastern Dept.

however have
saved time
and trouble

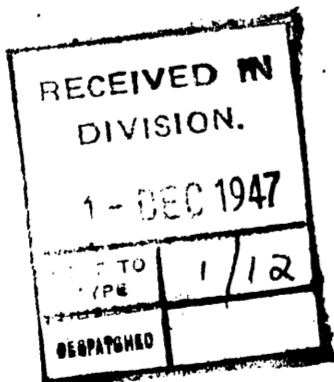
direct from you, which is what we should
normally have expected

Eastern Dept

13 Nov. 29

Dear Delegation,
Thank you for your telegram
no. 3552 about Sub-Committee One's
amendments to the UNSCOP majority
recommendations for the partition of
Palestine.

1. We have now been able
to clear up such ambiguities
as remained by reference to
the reports sent by you to
the Colonial Office. ~~We should~~
~~have preferred to receive copies~~
~~of the reports ourselves and do~~
~~not consider that we should~~
~~have to rely on the Colonial~~
~~Office in such cases.~~



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Reference:-
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371/61890

72

RESTRICTED.

2nd December, 1947.

Thank you for your telegram No. 3552 about Sub-Committee One's amendments to the United Nations Sub-Committee on Palestine majority recommendations for the partition of Palestine.

Yours ever,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Reference:-
EQ

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371 / 61890



UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

TELEPHONE:
LONGACRE 5-2070

REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
P. O. Box 304
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

11206 951 31

5th December, 1947.

N° 52/605/47

Dear Department,

Please refer to your letter E 11206/951/31 of 2nd December.

Fifteen copies of reports and working papers of the Sub-Committee on Palestine and its sub-committees were sent to the Foreign Office by air bag immediately on receipt for use by departments concerned. Copies which McGillivray sent to Mathieson, as reported in Delegation telegram No. 3552 of 27th November, were extra.

Yours ever,

DELEGATION.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-
FO
371 / 61890

1947	É PALESTINE	11207 28 NOV
Registry Number } E11207/951/31 TELEGRAM FROM No. } U.K. Del. Dated } New York. Received in Registry } 3553 27 Nov 28 -	U.N. Plenary Session. Refer New York tel 3532 E11129/957/31) There were ten speakers at morning meeting of 26th of Plenary Session Four sets of statements made.	
Last Paper. 11206	(Minutes.) H. S. Burns Nov. 28	
References.	:	
(Print.)	:	
(How disposed of.) \$, Watson. 89 M.I. Pa M04 Admky Adm. Dec 1	:	
(Action completed.) 28/12/47	(Index.) 39/18	
Next Paper. E11213	30471 F.O.P	

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En clair

WORLD ORGANIZATION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3553

D. 5.32 p.m. November 27th, 1947.

November 27th, 1947. R. 11.05 p.m. November 27th, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

IMMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3553 of November 27th repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

My telegram No. 3532. E

Palestine.

There were ten speakers at yesterday morning's meeting of the Plenary Session.

2. Sweden while regretting that the proposals for implementation of the plan were so inadequate expressed the opinion that it would be worse to have no decision than a defective one - they would therefore vote for partition. The delegate stressed the special need for early action in respect of Jerusalem, the appointment of a Governor and the recruitment of a special gendarmerie for the City.

3. The delegate of the Philippines while not stating categorically that he would vote against partition said that his country could not support any proposal for the political dismemberment of Palestine since this would not be in accord with the fundamental principles of the Charter.

4. The Canadian delegate (Ilsley) said that his Government considered partition to be the best of difficult and unattractive alternatives and would support it with misgivings. He expressed the hope that once definite action had been taken there would be a change of heart.

5. Greece stated that she would vote against partition on the grounds that its implementation would create greater disturbance than if no decision were taken.

6. Brazil while in favour of a unitary form of Government in principle was prepared to accept partition as a temporary measure as a means towards ultimate unity.

7. Here followed the statement of the United Kingdom delegate reported in full in my telegram No. 3549.

8. Herschel Johnson expressing the view of his Government that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee presented the best practical opportunity for a peaceful settlement said that, with the co-operation of the present Government of Palestine and of the peoples of Palestine, it would bring about a solution. No plan he said could be effected "without the use of the knife". The plan of the Committee had undoubted authority under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter. As regards the appointment of a

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Commission no one would question the authority of the Assembly to do this under Article 22. The chief objection raised against this Commission had been on the grounds that it would have to take certain administrative steps but would have no legal authority for this. He contended however that there could be no question of the right of the United Nations to give temporary and transitory assistance in this way to enable peoples to establish themselves as free and independent peoples.

9. The Egyptian representative drew attention to the fact that the resolution was one recommending "the adoption and implementation" of a plan of partition to the United Kingdom and to all other members of the United Nations. Yet the United Kingdom had made it clear that she was not prepared to implement such a plan and the vote in the Ad Hoc Committee had shown that only 25 out of 57 nations were prepared to stomach the violation of the principles of the Charter which the plan intended. Moreover the Danish amendment had made it clear that even some of these 25 nations were doubtful as to the legality of what they had supported. The Egyptian Government would take the resolution, if passed, for what it was, a mere recommendation addressed to them. Egypt did not however consider that the General Assembly was competent to make this recommendation and in any case would not adopt it. They still demanded that the question of the competence of the General Assembly should be referred to the International Court of Justice, and until it was so referred, would be guided only by their own interpretation of powers under the Charter.

10. Yemen and Persia also spoke rejecting partition on the grounds that it was incompatible with the principles of the Charter.

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 246.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

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Reference: FO 371/61890

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1947

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11213

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PALESTINE

28 NOV

Registry
Number

E11213/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Tel

No.

New York

Dated

3551

Received
in Registry

27 Nov

28 -

City of Jerusalem

MacGillivray bases for Tamaris & sea arriving 13.
If proposals re city of Jerusalem are adopted
Transfer of Council will be charged with the
elaboration of a detailed statute of the
city. Burns agrees that in that event it will
be essential to have an expert from Palestine to
advise. By a decision agreed 11/11 & should be
represented. Gibson is suggested.

Last Paper.

11207

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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Tel, New York. 4186

3. Dec

8, Whitham 80

Dec 4

(Action
completed.)

J.C.M. 2/12.

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J.C.M. 2/12.

Next Paper.

11214

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Reference:-

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371/61890

D.S. Burns
Nov. 28

J.C.M. 3

27.11

J.P.P. P. P. 2281 29/11

7.0 Minute M. R. 2/12

J.C.M. 10

File E

I attach a draft reply which the Colonial Office propose to send to the ~~Message~~^{Message} addressed to them by Mr. Martin in New York, telegram No. 3551. It will be seen that this reply agrees to an arrangement by which Mr. Gibson of the Palestine administration should go to New York in order to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in working out a statute for the international city of Jerusalem.

2. The loan of Mr. Gibson for this purpose involves us in a certain degree of responsibility in regard to the setting up of an international régime in Jerusalem but this responsibility can hardly be avoided in view of the exceptional experience we have of Palestinian questions and the particularly complicated religious questions arising in Jerusalem. Sir A. Cadogan has already agreed in principle to our helping the Trusteeship Council and we ~~should~~ therefore, concur in the attached Colonial Office telegram.

J. G. S. Beith

(J. G. S. Beith)
2nd December, 1947.

J. B. Brown

2.12

I agree

with you

2.12

Dec 2

Sir O Sargent.

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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28 NOV

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

D. 2.38 p.m. 27th November, 1947.
R. 9.15 p.m. 27th November, 1947.

R. 9.15 p.m. 27th November, 1947.

27th November, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem,
Washington - Saving.

IMPORTANT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram 3551 November 27th,
repeated Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

Following for Lloyd Colonial Office from Martin.

MacGillivray leaves for Jamaica 7th December arriving 15th. He is informing Governor direct.

2. If proposals regarding city of Jerusalem are adopted (either as part of recommendations submitted by ad hoc Committee, or separately, as certain delegations will propose if Committee's recommendations do not obtain necessary two-thirds majority) Trusteeship Council will be charged with the elaboration of "a detailed statute of the city". Understand that intention of chairman of Council is that a committee should be appointed at once for this purpose and Secretariat have already made progress with preliminary studies. Burns agrees that in that event it will be essential to have an expert from Palestine to advise and assist and it is important that he should be here from the start of the discussions. Gibson seems obviously best qualified if he could be spared, particularly since constitutional and legal issues are likely to present greatest difficulties.

3. Burns consulted Cadogan regarding suggestion of Chairman of Trusteeship Council that United Kingdom should be represented on Committee referred to above. Cadogan agreed that we could not well refuse this measure of co-operation.

Foreign Office please pass important to Jerusalem as
my telegram No. 245.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office for Lloyd and for repetition to Jerusalem].

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

reference:-

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371 / 61890

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

CYPHER

194

Despatched

M.

Draft.

Sir A. Cadogan
New York

Telegram.

No. 4186
(Date) Dec 3

Repeat to:—

Jerusalem
Washington
12472

See minute
Drafted by C.O.

R. J. Beevis
Dec. 2

En-Clair.
Gode.
Cypher.

Distribution:—

Dept. M. 1

Copies to:—

C.O. (M) [unclear]

RECEIVED IN C.B.

DEC 1917

SENT TO [unclear]

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL

Add. N. York (Del) Tel. No. 4186 of 30.12.17
Rep. for info. to Jerusalem & Washn.
Your Telegram No 3551

[of 28th November: Palestine]

Following for Martin
from Trafford Smith Colonial
office.

High Commissioner has
agreed that Gibson should
be made available to
advise and assist in
Trusteeship Council work
on Jerusalem. He
cannot however be
spared beyond end of
December. He has
accordingly cancelled his
return to Palestine and
is undertaking preliminary
study of Jerusalem question

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3148-102 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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FO

371/61890

18

2

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

FO 371/61890

OUT FILE

Confidential
Cypher GTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4186

3rd December 1947. D. 3.30 p.m. 3rd December 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington No. 12472

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to New York (Del.) telegram No. 4186 of
3rd December, repeated for information to Jerusalem and
Washington.

Your telegram No. 3551 [of 27th November: Palestine].

Following for Martin from Trafford Smith Colonial
Office.

High Commissioner has agreed that Gibson should be
made available to advise and assist in Trusteeship
Council work on Jerusalem. He cannot however be spared
beyond end of December. He has accordingly cancelled
his return to Palestine and is undertaking preliminary
study of Jerusalem question pending departure for New
York. In light of developments please telegraph when
discussions are likely to begin and whether arrangements
should be made for earliest air passage to New York.
It would also be useful to know if there are any
particular aspects of the problem on which he should be
briefed.

TTTTTT

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FO
371/61890

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mw
E

E11213/951/31

FIXED

D. 29th. November, 1947
R. 29th " " 09.50 hrs.

[illegible]

Addressed to the S. of S.
Repeated to Washington No. 272 (Washington
please pass to UKDEL New York as
my telegram No. 1644).

City of Jerusalem.

In view of importance of assignment I would not resist your proposal regarding Gibson. We must, however, have as soon as possible the results of his discussions with you. We can then proceed with initiating drafting of local withdrawal legislation, but I feel that he should be back here before it is enacted. It would suit us to have him back here by the end of December.

Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

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Reference:-

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 29th November, 1947
R. 29th " " 09.50 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 2281. Secret

Addressed to the S. of S.
Repeated to Washington No. 272 (Washington
please pass to UKDEL New York as
my telegram No. 1644).

Your telegram No. 3044 and New York telegram
to Foreign Office No. 3551. Begins.

City of Jerusalem.

In view of importance of assignment I would
not resist your proposal regarding Gibson. We must,
however, have as soon as possible the results of his
discussions with you. We can then proceed with
initiating drafting of local withdrawal legislation,
but I feel that he should be back here before it is
enacted. It would suit us to have him back here by
the end of December.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

- Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

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Reference:-

FO

371 / 61890

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355	E	85
1947	PALESTINE	11214 28 NOV
Registry Number TELEGRAM FROM No. Dated Received in Registry	E11214/957/31. U.K. Rel New York. 3554 27 Nov 28 -	
Palestine Plenary Session After New York Tel 3553 (E11207/957/31) at afternoon session on 26th Lange (Poland) described Palestine as a police state in which the press was under censorship and no civil rights existed. Report further statements made at session.		
Last Paper.	(Minutes.)	
11213	H. S. Davis Nov. 28 11.11	
References.		
(Print.)		
(How disposed of.)		
8 Mackean 1 M04 M139 Adams am. H04 Dec. 1.		
(Action completed.)	(Index.)	
P.E. 11/2. 13/9/48	13/9/48	
Next Paper.		
11216		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Reference:-					
FO					
371 / 61890					

En Clair

86
WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3554

D. 5.47 p.m. 27th November, 1947.

27th November, 1947.

R.11.25 p.m. 27th November, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

Washington Saving

IMMEDIATE

GIANT

28 NOV

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3554 of November 27th repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

My telegram No. 3553.

Palestine.

At the afternoon session on the 26th November Lange (Poland) described Palestine as a police state in which the press was under censorship and no civil rights existed. He commended His Majesty's Government's action in bringing the question before the United Nations and expressed the hope that they would continue to co-operate.

2. This was followed by three Arab speeches. Feisal appealed for justice saying that if it were not granted by the United Nations the states concerned must defend it by themselves. Adil Arslan attributed Polish support for a Jewish state to the desire of the Polish Government to get rid of its own Jewish population. As for the United States, they were fighting Communism from Hollywood to the borders of Manchuria but they appeared not to mind if half a million Communists descended on Palestine from the harbours of the Black Sea. He hoped the American people would demand the independence of their foreign policy from Zionist influence. Chamoun delivered a fiery speech in which he condemned American influence in the Assembly as a "dark and obscure tyranny". The Soviet delegation supported the Jewish claim for independence in accordance with a peculiar interpretation of the doctrine of self determination. But this doctrine so interpreted could next be applied to the Arab minority in the proposed Jewish state. Chamoun then read a newspaper report suggesting that the Russians were now applying the same doctrine to Azerbaijan. If a Jewish state were created on this basis no country with minorities would be safe from disruption.

3. Fabregat (Uruguay) delivered his customary speech on the fate of the Jews in Europe and the surviving 30,000 children. Vieux (Haiti) edged away from his previous support for the principle of partition and finally stated that since the concrete proposals now made were not satisfactory he would vote against them.

4. Sassen (Netherlands) criticised the non co-operative attitude of the Arabs. Their case was strong but not so strong as that of the Jews. For the Assembly to adopt a resolution would not necessarily be a success.

/The solution

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371/61890

The solution should be a fair one. He was inclined to think that the positive results of the debate on means of implementation were insignificant, a failure which was not due to the small powers. Nevertheless his delegation would vote for partition in the hope that the provisions for economic union would eventually bring the two peoples closer together.

5. Berendsen (New Zealand) also criticised the inadequacy of the proposals for enforcement. The United Nations should assume the duty of protecting the population of Palestine against the trouble which might result from their recommendations and should prepare themselves to do so. At the same time he preferred the present proposal with all its defects to the absence of any decision and would vote for it.

6. Gromyko dissented from the opinion of the Arab delegates that partition would be contrary to Arab interests. Those delegates were not identified with the true feeling of the Arab peoples, who would often have occasion to look towards Moscow when they struggled for their lawful interests, in particular for liberation from the vestiges of colonialism. The United Kingdom Government had not given the United Nations the support they were entitled to expect. They had acted correctly in bringing the question before the United Nations, but their submission of it had been accompanied by many reservations, the nature of which showed that they had no desire to co-operate in finding a solution for the Palestine problem. Their attitude was tantamount to a prior declaration that they would not be bound by a recommendation of the General Assembly. He concluded by calling upon those states which had hitherto abstained to cast positive votes.

7. Langenhove (Belgium) stated that he would vote for partition, in the conviction that the permanent members of the Security Council had counted the possible consequences and that the Security Council would take the necessary measures if trouble ensued.

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 247.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

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11216

88

1947

PALESTINE

28 NOV

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

11216/951/31

Colonial Office

(cc)

28 Nov.

Future of Jerusalem.

Copy of telegram from Palestine No 2262
of Nov 26, stating that the Jews
will do everything in their power to
gain control of Jerusalem. Press reports state that
city is to be placed under an international regime.

Last Paper.

11214

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

Para. 2 in debates future trouble
UN (P.C.) / Sept. H.C. Jews
Nov. 28

B.B.B.

29.11

Para. 1 A of gen. no. 217 (F.O. no 3492 - see E11004)
filled me and the International Relations Dept. of
the Colonial Office with horror. The last thing we want-
ed to see was the Trusteeship Council in the role of
administering authority. The C.O. has always tried to limit
the powers of interference of the Council, and prevent it from
trespassing on the powers of the members acting as
administering authorities for various territories.

Earlier on other papers I expressed this and other ob-
jections to the idea of Trusteeship for Jerusalem, and I know
that Mr. Galsworthy (C.O.) has been waging battle in
the Colonial Office on this issue.

Para. 3 of the gen. within - I agree.

R. ARDULUS

Yes: the C.O. are going
strong on this point

DB Dec 5

(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

11229

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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INWARD TELEGRAM

111216

28 NOV

18 E
enter

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 26th November, 1947.

R. 26th " " 13.25 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 2262 Top Secret.

Addressed U.K.D.E.L. New York No. 1362.

Repeated to the S. of S. (Please pass to U.K.D.E.L.)
Washington No. 270.

11964

Further to my telegram No. 2251 regarding Jerusalem.
Today press reports that scheme described in your telegram
No. 3492 to Foreign Office has been amended so as to provide

- (a) that the city shall be perpetually under an international regime;
- (b) for deletion of clause which would have permitted citizens of Jerusalem by a two thirds majority to vote for a new regime in ten years time. There, is, however, said to be new provision that the people of Jerusalem may vote after ten years on possible modifications in administration.

2. I think that you should know that all indications here go to show that the Jews will do their utmost to obtain control of the city. Fairly reliable information indicates that they have already made plans for transfer to Jerusalem of 50,000 workers and Rokach has stated that Tel Aviv could never claim to be the capital of the Jewish state, a privilege reserved for Jerusalem. If amendments referred to in the first paragraph have in fact been made, chief danger that the city may be absorbed by Jewish state has been averted but you may wish to take suitable occasion to ensure that provision about referendum on administration matters is so framed as to preclude

possibility/

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371/61890

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RECEIVED IN C.B.
27 NOV 1947
SENT TO DEPT.
28 NOV 1947

VOW 85

possibility that it may be used to permit achievement of Jewish aims to make Jerusalem a Jewish city.

3. From the angle of Christendom, the worst that could happen to Jerusalem would be that it should come under Jewish control.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for transmission to U.K.D.E.L.)

Distributed to:-

R. 243
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. Rees-Williams
Sir S. Gaine
Sir G. Jeffries
Mr. Holding

Foreign Office
" "
Cabinet Offices
" "
Ministry of Defence

Mr. Martin
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Galeworthy
Mr. Holmer
Mr. Gibson
Mr. Dale
Mr. Beith.
Mr. Burrows.
Mr. S.E.V. Luke.
Commander Evershed.
Brigadier Cornwall-Jones.

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371 / 61890

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E 11229

91

PALESTINE

28 NOV

Registry
Number

E 11229/951/21

TELEGRAM FROM

M. Dundas

No.

Damascus

Dated

529

Received
in Registry

28 Nov

28 -

General Assembly Vote

Lynan P.M. sent and said that U.N. voting on Partition of Palestine appeared to be likely to be decided by an odd vote or two. On behalf of the Syrian Govt. he asked H.M.G. a friend of the Arabs to vote against partition and to use their influence to persuade waviness to do the same. Replied that there was no loss of H.M.G. doing this.

Last Paper.

11216

References.

(Minutes.)

Nothing to be done. ~~we~~ we have refused to lobby. Now see E 11262.
H.S. Davis
Nov. 28

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Matheran. 10

M.I. 34

M104

Admly

O M

(on E 11213)

Dec. 1

(Action
completed.)

J.C.M. 9/12

(Index.)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

11230

30471 F.O.P

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE 28 NOV

Mr. Dundas
No. 529

D. 12.44 p.m. November 28th, 1947.

November 28th, 1947.

R. 12.59 p.m. November 28th, 1947.

Repeated to Arab posts Saving.

MOST IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed Foreign Office No. 529, November 28th,
repeated to Arab posts Saving.

The Syrian Prime Minister this morning sent for me and said that United Nations voting on partition of Palestine appeared to be likely to be decided by an odd vote or two. On behalf of the Syrian Government he asked His Majesty's Government as a friend of the Arabs to vote against partition and to use their influence to persuade waverers to do the same.

2. I gave him no hope that His Majesty's Government would abandon their intention of abstaining but said that I would pass his message to you.

Please repeat to United Kingdom Delegation New York as my telegram No. 14 Most Immediate.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation
New York]

SSSSS

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Reference:-

FO

371 / 61890

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E

93

1947

PALESTINE

E 11230

28 NOV

Registry
Number

E 11230/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. R. Campbell

No.

6010

Dated

2229

Received
in Registry

27 Nov

28 -

Arab Higher Command
 Refers to E 2131 (E 10731/951/31) that no
 definite information about the existence of an Arab
 Higher Command and enquiries have so far
 produced negative results.

Has particulars of an alleged meeting
 of Syrian Cabinet where the execution of
 secret decisions of the Arab League Council
 was discussed.

Last Paper

(11027)

11229

(Minutes.)

References.

Egyptian Dept.

Mr. R. Beir
 Nov. 29

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S. 4/11/48 on 60

M-1-30

MOC

Adm. Sec.

A/M

Dec 1

(on E 11213)

(Action
completed.)

J. M. 11/12

(Index)

2/9/48

Next Paper.

(11271)

E 11242

30471 F.O.P

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CABINET DISTRIBUTION

passed on]
11230
28 NOV

D. 7. 07 p.m. 27th November, 1947.

R. 7. 21 p.m. 27th November, 1947.

28 NOV

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Reference:-					
FO 371/61890					

FO 371/61890

371 / 61890

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359

E

95

1947

PALESTINE

29

Registry
Number

E 11242/957/31

FROM

Parliamentary Question
(L. Janner)

No.

Dated

26 Nov.

Received
in Registry

29 Nov.

Termination of MandateL. Janner asked whether H.M.C. could
announce the date of the termination of the
mandate in Palestine.L. Hughes replied that failing a
solution of the problems, the mandate would
be withdrawn on 1st Aug. 1948.

Last Paper.

E 11230

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

B.M.V. 29

(Action
completed.)

J.C.H. 1/12

(Index)

1/12
3/9/48

Next Paper.

E 11243

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61890

Parliamentary Question

E 96

* 23. Mr. Janner.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether His Majesty's Government is in a position to announce the date of the termination of the Mandate for Palestine. [Wednesday 26th November.]

Lab

Sheffield
Leicester W.

ANSWERED 26 NOV 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

26 NOV 1947

11242

29

~~Answer~~ Both the Colonial Office and the Chiefs of Staff are averse to stating a date for the termination of the Mandate at present. We feel that it may be necessary to end the mandate fairly soon for political ~~reasons~~ ^{unfavourable reasons} ~~and~~ ^{particularity} if a U.N. Commission is appointed but agree that we cannot tie ourselves down yet. I submit a draft reply in which Co. Concur

J. S. Burns
Nov. 25
(BEITH)

J. S. Burns
25.11

MTL
25.11

NOV 22 1947
(293)

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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102. **Mr. Janner** asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government is in a position to announce the date of the termination of the Mandate for Palestine.

Mr. Mayhew: No; but failing a solution of the Palestine problem agreed by the Jews and Arabs, the Mandate will be surrendered before 1st August, the date for which the final withdrawal of British troops is planned.

26 NOV 1947

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102 98
9.
DRAFT REPLY

to:

Mr. B. JANNER No.23.

November 26th

C.O. Conner

CRM
25/x1

No, Sir; ~~I cannot yet state a~~
~~date for the termination of the Palestine~~
~~Mandate~~ but, failing a solution of the
Palestine problem agreed by the Jews and
Arabs, the Mandate will be surrendered
before August 1st, the date for which the
final withdrawal of British troops is
planned.

NOTE FOR SUPPLEMENTARIES.

A decision on the date for terminating
the Mandate is bound up with details of the
withdrawal of British troops and cannot be
reached until these details are finally
settled.

mtk
25.11

I had better have a talk with
someone about the future of Palestine
position.

CRM 25/x1

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E

11246

1947

PALESTINE

29 JV

Registry Number } F11246/951/31
FROM } 7.0 minutes
No. } (L. Burrows)
Dated }
Received in Registry } 24 Nov
29 Nov

Votes of Commonwealth Countries on Palestine
Discusses names in which the Commonwealth countries are likely vote as Palestine question.

Last Paper

F11245

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Minutes.)

C.L. Sept.
Nov 3/12.

JB. Nov. 29

(Action completed)	(Index)
4/6/12	3/9/48

Next Paper

F11249

39538

1	2	3	4	5	6

References:-

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29

VOTES OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ON PALESTINE.

South Africa is almost certain to vote for the majority (partition) plan on Palestine.

Australia has told us nothing about her final attitude but it is possible that, in view of Doctor Evatt's chairmanship of the ad hoc Committee, she may abstain. ~~She signed the Majority Report and to that extent is committed to supporting it.~~ *with the Majority not the Minority report?*

The Canadian representative has been taking an active part in the Committee work on the majority plan and may therefore vote for it.

The New Zealand Prime Minister has told us that his Government feel that they must support partition, but the New Zealand representative is reported as having said at Lake Success on November 22nd that he could not vote for the plan "which did not provide for orderly implementation and the protection of the population in Palestine from wide-spread strife". (The Times).

Pakistan is committed to support the Arabs and vote against partition, while India is likely to do so too ~~(she signed the minority (unitary state) Report).~~

It is for consideration whether the Secretary of State, in the course of conversation with Mr. Mackenzie King, might wish to ask him how Canada is going to vote and say that we propose either to abstain or to vote against. ~~(See minute submitted separately).~~

Too late
PD.
25/11

Sir O. Sargent.

24th November, 1947.

Mr. Mackenzie King

24.11

Mr. Sargent

25/11

[I mentioned this matter
but did not put the
question. EB. 26/11]

Mr. Sargent
27.11

Mr. Sargent
27.11

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371/61890

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1947

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E 11249

101

29 JV

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 11249/957/31

From H. Petrusen
(Innocent)

2552

28 Nov

29 Nov

Soviet Press Comments on Palestine Debate.

Records Soviet press attacks
on British policy in connection
with the United Nations debate
on Palestine.

Last Paper.

E 11246.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action
completed.)

JEM 8/12

(Index.)

8/9/48

Next Paper.

E 11251

30471 F.O.P.

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En Clair

11249
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION
FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE 29 JV

Sir M. Peterson. D. 12.45.p.m. November 28th, 1947.
No. 2552.
November 28th, 1947. R. 2.10.p.m. November 28th, 1947.

Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York No. 111.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 2552 of
28th November repeated to United Kingdom Delegation
New York No. 111.

Soviet press on United Nations debate on Palestine.

Long New York Tass report dated November 24th and
carried in press of 27th outlines present position in
United Nations discussion of Palestine, and in section
headlined "Manoeuvres of the British delegation" alleges
that "British representatives have adopted a very evasive
and equivocal attitude".

2. Despite Græech-Jones' noble assurances that
the British Government was in considerable agreement
with the Fact-finding Commission's recommendations and
was prepared to surrender its mandate, he had later
declared that if both sides were not in agreement the
British Government would not feel able to carry out
the decisions. This statement was regarded in Assembly
circles as a manoeuvre designed to disrupt the decision
of Palestine question.

3. When the ground had been cut from beneath
the British delegation's feet by the Soviet proposals
of November 3rd, it had had recourse to new wiles.
While repeating former assurances Sir A. Cadogan on
November 20th had hinted at the risk of armed conflict in
the transitional period and had uttered the threat, that
the British Government would lay down its mandate without
waiting for the formation of the mechanism necessary to
carry the decision to form two independent States in
Palestine.

Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom
Delegation New York as my telegram No. 111.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.]

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Reference:-
FO 371/61890

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11251

103

1947

PALESTINE

29

Registry Number E 11251/951/31.

TELEGRAM FROM U.K. Del (New York)

No. 3557

Dated 28 Nov.

Received in Registry 29 Nov.

Palestine Plenary Session.

Refers to New York at L 3554 (E 11214/951/31).
 Summaries speeches made by Zafullah
 Khaz, the delegates of China, Guatemala,
 Cuba + Iraq at the plenary session in
 Palestine.

Last Paper.

E 11249.

(Minutes.)

Dec. 2

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

g. h. Matthews (C.O.)

M. 1.3 a.

M. 04.

Q. d. y.

M. 11.

Dec 2.

(Action completed.)

7/10/48

(Index.)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

E 11252

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO

371/61890

11251

29 NOV

En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3557.

D. 8.48 p.m. 28th November, 1947.

28th November, 1947. R. 6.55 a.m. 29th November, 1947.

IMMEDIATE.GIANT.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3557, 28/11, repeated Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

My telegram No. 3554. 11211/1947/50.

This morning's plenary session opened with an impressive speech by Zafrullah Khan in which he criticised the partition plan for its lack of equity and juridical support, its unworkability and its failure to tackle the humanitarian aspect of the problem along the lines of the sixth unanimous recommendation of U.N.S.C.O.P. He declared that there could no longer be doubt that behind-the-scenes activities were influencing the vote, and appealed to the Assembly to allow room for the exercise of honest judgment and decision when problems of such importance to world stability came before it. He deplored the procedure which had been adopted in the appointment of two sub-committees each consisting exclusively of partisans and recalled that sub-committee two had endeavoured in vain to obtain a change in its composition. He also deplored the fact that no real effort had been made by the United Nations to bring Arabs and Jews together and to find "a middle way" and suggested that there was still an opportunity for a solution which would have a chance of acceptance by both the parties concerned.

2. The delegate of China also deplored the fact that two sub-committees had been so constituted that their reports had inevitably put forward diametrically opposed views and that there had been no greater endeavour at reconciliation. His delegation could not give positive support to the draft resolution in its present form and would abstain from voting.

3. The Arab delegates walked out as the delegate of Guatemala began a speech in which he gave an account of the "hostility" shown by the Arab Higher Committee to the U.N.S.C.O.P. during that Committee's investigations in Palestine and said that, despite attempts to keep them from hearing the Arabs, the members of U.N.S.C.O.P. had seen enough to convince them of Arab hatred for the Jews and of the impossibility of reconciliation and friendship.

4. The delegate of Cuba indicated that his delegation would vote against partition on the grounds that it prejudiced the rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine and was therefore contrary to the Balfour

declaration/

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11251

29 NOV

En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3557.

D. 8.48 p.m. 28th November, 1947.

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declaration/

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371/61890

5. The Iraqi delegate (Jamali) criticised the procedure adopted throughout by the United Nations in that first, there had been appointed a commission of enquiry consisting of members, the majority of whom had already made their views known in favour of partition, and that, later, a sub-committee had been formed of members who were confessedly partial, had only taken into consideration the wishes of the Jewish Agency and had not given the least consideration to the Arab point of view. Although the main function of the United Nations was reconciliation, nothing had been done in this direction beyond the despatch of two letters, one to General Marshall and the other to the Emir Feisal. As a result the plan produced had been totally unacceptable to the Arabs and the Assembly was now being led to believe that there was no alternative to it.

[Advance copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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FO									
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365

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11252

106

29

1947

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E11252/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

J.R. Del (New York)

No.

3558

Dated

Nov 28

Received
in Registry

Nov 29

Palestine Plenary Session

Refers to New York let to 3559 (E11253/951/31)
Text of Harkness declaration stating
that he would vote in favour of
partition.

Last Paper.

E11251

(Minutes.)

JB Dec. 2

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S.L. Harkness (C.O.)

M.I. 3a.

M.O.H.

C.M.

A.M.

Nov
Dec 2.(Action
completed.)

J. T. Mc2/12

(Index.)

3/1/48

Next Paper.

E11253

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO

371/61890

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

107
E

E

D. 8.38 p.m. 28th November, 1947.

R. 2.05 a.m. 29th November, 1947.

11252
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29 JV

29 JV

29 JV

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1947
MAY 11

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371 / 61890

366

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108

1947

PALESTINE

29 JV

Registry Number E 11253/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

O.K. Del. New York.

No.

3559.

Dated

Received

in Registry

28 Nov

29 Nov

Palestine Plenary Session.

Summarises proceedings of the plenary session of Nov 26. The meeting was adjourned for twenty four hours to see whether any progress was possible in the direction of conciliation.

Last Paper.

E 11252

(Minutes.)

JB Dec. 2

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 L. Matheson (C.O.)

M. 1.3a

M. 0.4.

Qdy.

A.M.

Luo.

Del. New York. 415-2
Rptd W Lon. 12349
29/11

(Action completed.)

J. C. M. 2/12.

(Index.)

R. H. 3/10/48

Next Paper.

E 11254

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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Reference:-

F O 371 / 61890

338

[illegible]

Registry
No;

CYPHER

Conf

Conf

Despatched

4 40 P.M.

Draft.

Most Immediate
Add UK Tel N York ref for info
to Wash - & Jerusalem.

Telegram.

our tel. No 3559 [of Nov 28]

UK Tel

Palestine J.

New York

4152
NOV. 29.

Repeat to
Ltn 12349
Jerusalem

Cypher

1 We have carefully considered
developments recorded in
your tel. and Colombian
resolution in your tel No
3560. ~~We have come to~~
~~the conclusion that~~² There is
no question of our changing
our withdrawal plans in the
event of these proposals being
adopted. ~~But~~

Wored Ong

McDonagh
29.11

3. If we expressed any view
on the proposals or made any
statement on our withdrawal
plans in relation to them
this

RECEIVED IN O.R.
DEC 1947
SENT TO DEPT.

Dixon
PD.
29/11

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Reference:-
FO
371 / 61890

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This would inevitably be regarded as an attempt to influence the Assembly's decision on partition, which we are determined not to do.

4. You should therefore make no further statement and you should abstain from voting.

MDK

29.11

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FO

371 / 61890

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

No. 4152

Repeated to Washington No. 12349

MOST IMMEDIATE

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram

Your telegram No. 3559 [of November 28th: Palestine].

We have carefully considered developments recorded in

2. There is no question of our changing our withdrawal

3. If we expressed any view on the proposals or made any

4. You should therefore make no further statement and

0 0 0 0

Reference:- **FO** 371/61890

114

1947

PALESTINE

11254

29 JV

Registry Number 11254/951/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del

No. Low York

Dated 3-5-60

Received } 28 Nov
in Registry }

in Registry } 29 hrs

Colombian Resolution on Palestine

Refers. to New York to 35-59 (2-1125-3/951/31)

Text of Colombian draft resolution suggesting that Ad hoc Committee on Palestine should try to bring about agreement between Arabs & Jews, that if necessary, International Court of Justice should be consulted & that the Cttee should report on its work in Feb 29 1948.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

E 11253

Boe. 2

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/L. Malthesia (C.O.)
M. 1. 3a
N. 04
Qty.
A.M. ~~1~~
Box 2

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

LC 6 2/12 3/9/48

Next Paper.

E4262

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

368

E

116

E11262

PALESTINE

1 DEC

Registry
Number

E11262/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received

in Registry

14 X 1000000

X 1000000

5-31

29 Dec

1 Dec

App'd by Syrian President re Partition.
Syrian President asked Charge to send a telegram,
the PM and all heads of mission, saying
Syria is not for influence & support of U.N.
decision for the partition of Palestine.

Last Paper.

11254

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Northwood BU

M.I. 3

M04

Admiral

G.M.

(on E11263) Dec. 2

New York 4203

Rptd W Tan 12543

Cairo 2210

Baghdad 1124

P.T.O.

(Action
completed.)

J.C.W. 9/12

(Index)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

11263

(Minutes.)

This tel. arrived on Saturday
afternoon, shortly before a vote
was taken at the U.N. A copy
was sent immediately to the
C.R.O. who undertook to pass
on the appeal to Dominion
Govts.

~~However~~ the Syrian Prime
Minister had also appealed to
us (E11229). There was no
question of our meeting the
appeal in view of our policy
not to lobby.

I submit a draft tel. in
which C.R.O. & Co. agree

D.S. Davis
Dec. 3

30471 F.O.P

Now pl. see a note from P.S. (BEITH) P.T.O.
X 3.12

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FO

371/61890

Int'l. G.R.O. Circ tel 934 29/11

to Dec 8.

Int'l. P.R.O. Circ tel 949 4/12.
P'line tel 5/12. N 3151

< H73. 24/12

Int'l. P'line tel 2365 8/12

v. P.R.O. Circ tel 0965 10/12

117

Jedda 501

Amman 537

Damascus 606

Beirut 746

R.M.E.O. 856

Dec 4

tel, Cairo 2211

Baghdad 1125

Jedda 502

Damascus 607

Beirut 747

Amman 538

Rptd New York 4204

W Yan 12544

R.M.E.O. 857

Dec 4

tel, Amman 539

Rptd Cairo 2212

Jedda 503

Beirut 748

New York 4205

Baghdad 1126

Damascus 608

New York 4205

W Yan 12545

R.M.E.O. 858

Dec 4

tel, Cairo 2222

Baghdad 1137

Jedda 510

Damascus 614

Beirut 755

Amman 545

Dec. 6.

8) C.O. (Mr. Rathieson)

(Spec. Rep.) Dec. 8

W.O. (R.O. 9 R.I. 3a.)

Adity.

A.P. ✓

Dec. 8.

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Reference:-

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Action Entol:

Tel, Cairo 2243
 Beirut 767
 Damascus 624
 Amman 556
 Fedda 577
 Rptd 4-K-100 4264
 W'han Dec 10.

Tel Cairo 2248
 Baghdad 111-8
 Beirut 770
 Damascus 627
 Amman 560
 Fedda 519
 Rptd New York 4275
 W'han 12844
 Dec 11.

Tel, Cairo 2270
 Rptd Baghdad 1177
 Damascus 634
 Beirut 777
 Fedda 527
 Amman 568
 BMLD 894
 18 Dec

s/ Miss Frost. 80
 Dec 31.

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371 / 61890

C.P. Sargent - 119

The top two tals.
went off. The Lobs
preferred not to send
this one, on the
principle he expounded
yesterday that the
less said to the
Arabs at present,
the better

sub
2 m

g.p.

mtls

3.12

not to be used

g.p.

3.12

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Reference:-

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A black and white micrograph of a normal ovary section. A large, dark, circular structure is visible, which is an antral follicle. Inside this follicle, a smaller, lighter-colored circle represents the nucleus of the oocyte. The surrounding tissue is granular and textured.

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371 / 61890

122

JGSB

IMPORTANT
CONFIDENTIAL

F. O.,

December, 1947.

Despatched

M.

Draft. telegram to
Damascus.

Addressed to Damascus, Telegram

No. of the , repeated
for information saving to Cairo, Bagdad, Jedda,
Amman, Beirut and U.K. Delegation New York.
Your Telegrams No's. 529 and 531 [of
November 28th and 29th: Palestine.]

Telegram.

No......

(Date).....

saving
Repeat/to :—

U.K. Delegation,
New York,
and Arab Posts

~~Syrian President's message was immediately
passed to the Dominion Governments. It was
also carefully considered here.~~

2. H.M.G. in the U.K. have throughout the proceedings of the United Nations Assembly on Palestine been guided by a policy of furnishing the Assembly with any information or advice required, but of abstaining from canvassing any particular solution. This policy is based on the fact that H.M.G. have, for 25 years, worked for the welfare of Palestine and have made many attempts to secure a settlement regarding the country's future, acceptable to both Arabs and Jews, without success on this last issue. They therefore thought it right to confine their intervention in the Assembly proceedings to the limits described above and have consistently abstained from voting.

3. An essential corollary of this policy has been that members of the U.K. Delegation at New York have refrained from ~~loving~~^b in favour of one side or the other, and I therefore much regret that it would not in any case have been possible for us to agree to act as suggested by the Syrian Government. As it was, the two

appeals/

~~Enigma~~
~~Index~~
Cypher.

Distribution :—
Cabinet.

Copies to :—

CO_2 } agree
 CRO }

H. S. Beirne
Dec. 2

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

13556) Wt. 43697-140 100m 3/47 G.S.St. Gp 620

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TO

371 / 61890

123

You should reply on these
lines to the ^{messages} ~~supplements~~ of the
Syrian President and P.M.

5. You should also inform President that his message was immediately passed to Dominion Govts.

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CABINET DISTRIBUTION

511262

DEC

D.12.45 p.m. 29th November, 1947

R. 1.00 p.m. 29th November, 1947

R. 1.00 p.m. 29th November, 1947

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Reference:-					
FO 371/61890					

Syrian President sent for me this morning and spoke with considerable emotion about yesterday's United Nations debate. He asked me to send to the King, the Prime Minister and to you a personal message from him to the effect that at this historic moment when the fate of the Middle East hung in the balance he asked Great Britain to use her influence to prevent a United Nations decision for the partition of Palestine, which would inevitably have the profoundest and most disastrous effect on not only the Middle East but also on the British Commonwealth and indeed on the whole world. He requested that this personal message from him should be passed to Governments of the Dominions since Syria had no representatives who could do so. He was unable to forecast what would happen if partition was approved and felt the only step he could take to avert tragedy was to make this personal last minute appeal to his friends.

Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation
New York as my telegram No.15 Most Immediate.

[Repeated Most Immediate to United Kingdom Delegation
New York].

k k k



~~Top Secret.~~
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

UK Del

BMFO Bureau
856

World Organisation

4.12

RECEIVED IN C.B.
F C DEC 1947

CYPHER

Despatched 11.30 A.M.

~~NOB~~ IMMEDIATE

SECRET

GIANT

Addressed to U.K. Delegation, New York,
No. 4203 of December 4th. Repeated for info
to Washington, Cairo, Bagdad, Jedda, Amman,
Damascus, Beirut, and Jerusalem, BME O Cairo
[lag, A] My telegram No. 4174 [of 2nd Dec
Palestine].

Cabinet have now endorsed plan of withdrawal set out in my telegram No. 4126. As soon as United Nations commission is established, you should therefore inform them that there are a number of important matters on which you have been instructed to negotiate with them before they decide on their plans for moving to Palestine. These matters will fall under three main heads:-

(a) Arrangements for the Commission's arrival in Palestine in relation to the phases of our withdrawal plan;

(b) The suggestion that we should evacuate a Jewish area, including a port, by February 1st;

(c) Other matters connected with the hand-over of authority, including particularly financial and economic questions and the custody and evacuation of stores which we shall have been unable to evacuate before our final departure.

2. /

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

13356) Wt. 43697-140 100m 3/47 G.S.St. Gp 620

750

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2. On (a), you should inform the Commission in confidence of the outline of our plan as set out in my telegram No. 4126. You should emphasise the point which has already been made in your statements in committee that it would be intolerable for the Commission to begin to exercise its authority while the Palestine Government was still administratively responsible for Palestine. H.M.G. ^{must} therefore ^{ask} earnestly hope ~~that~~ the Commission ~~will be willing~~ to postpone its arrival in Palestine until May 1st, which will allow for a fortnight for handing over by the Palestine Government to the Commission before the authority of the former is terminated. Subsequent to that date, the Commission will be free so far as we are concerned to exercise its authority throughout Palestine, except that in the restricted area in which British troops will between that date and August 1st be concentrated the British military commander will have to exercise such authority as is necessary for the protection and rapid evacuation of British troops and military stores.

3. If the Commission make difficulties about falling in with this timetable, you should add that, as they ^{at} must frankly recognise, ~~their~~ arrival and assumption of authority in Palestine are bound to lead to a state of tension, if nothing worse, and that any such disorders would not only involve us, owing to our responsibility to maintain law and order while our administration continues, in action tantamount to the enforcement of partition, which we are unwilling to undertake, but would also seriously/

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3148 Wt. 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

NP → 5.
[Flag C]

128

seriously interfere with our withdrawal. This would not be in the interests of rapid and orderly hand-over to the Commission and we feel that it is in ^{us}their interests, as well as in ours, that this situation should not arise.

4. If you are pressed still further, you could suggest as a final concession that, subject to conditions in Palestine at the time, there might not be quite the same difficulty about the arrival shortly before May 1st of part of the Commission's secretariat, who could begin to make arrangements for the Commission's accommodation etc. The timetable which we propose will clearly involve a modification of paragraph ^B(4) of the recommendations to the effect that, if provisional councils of government cannot be set up by April 1st, the Commission should report back to the Security Council. We leave it to your discretion whether to call attention to this point at the outset or to leave it to arise in the course of discussion.

6. 5. We are not yet in a position to send you detailed instructions with regard to (b) and (c) in paragraph 1 above, but will do so shortly. You should however make the general point about the custody and evacuation of stores at an early stage.

7. 4. For your own information, a general outline of our plans is being conveyed immediately and in confidence to the Arab

Governments/

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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*q by the H.C. for Palestine to the Arab
Higher Committee & to the Jewish Agency.*

Governments. It will also be necessary to give a general outline of our intentions in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on Palestine on December 11th and 12th, though ~~we~~ ^{perhaps} hope without mentioning exact dates. The Colonial Secretary stated in the House of Commons on December 3rd in reply to questions that "while the British administration is functioning in Palestine for some months ahead, the British Government must remain responsible for law and order". While, therefore, it is, or will shortly be, generally known that we intend to retain administrative responsibility for some time, it is desirable that, at least pending the conclusion of your discussions, the exact programme should remain confidential.

*8 [baird only] Please pass to BMRO.
as my tel. 856*

Dec 4

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371/61890

OUT FILE
30

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Secret

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK
(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.4205 D.12.10 a.m. 5th December, 1947
4th December, 1947

Repeated to Washington No.12543; Cairo No.2210;
Bagdad No.1124; Jedda No.501; Amman No.537;
Damascus No.606; Beirut No.746; Jerusalem;
British Middle East Office Cairo No.856.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

GIANT

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation, New York;
No.4205 of December 4th. Repeated for information to
Washington, Cairo, Bagdad, Jedda, Amman, Damascus, Beirut,
Jerusalem, B.M.E.O. Cairo.

My telegram No.4174 [of 2nd December - Palestine].

Cabinet have now endorsed plan of withdrawal set out in my telegram No.4126. As soon as United Nations Commission is established, you should therefore inform it that there are a number of important matters on which you have been instructed to negotiate with it before it decides on its plans for moving to Palestine. These matters will fall under three main heads:-

- (a) Arrangements for the Commission's arrival in Palestine in relation to the phases of our withdrawal plan;
- (b) The suggestion that we should evacuate a Jewish area, including a port, by February 1st;
- (c) Other matters connected with the hand-over of authority, including particularly financial and economic questions and the custody and evacuation of stores which we shall have been unable to evacuate before our final departure.

2. On (a), you should inform the Commission in confidence of the outline of our plan as set out in my telegram No.4126. You should emphasise the point which has

already

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Reference:-
FO
371 / 61890

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already been made in your statements in committee that it would be intolerable for the Commission to begin to exercise its authority while the Palestine Government was still administratively responsible for Palestine. His Majesty's Government must therefore ask the Commission to postpone its arrival in Palestine until May 1st, which will allow for a fortnight for handing over by the Palestine Government to the Commission before the authority of the former is terminated. Subsequent to that date, the Commission will be free so far as we are concerned to exercise its authority throughout Palestine, except that in the restricted area in which British troops will be concentrated the British military commander will have to exercise such authority as is necessary for the protection and rapid evacuation of British troops and military stores.

3. If the Commission makes difficulties about falling in with this time-table, you should add that, as it must frankly recognise, its arrival and assumption of authority in Palestine are bound to lead to a state of tension, if nothing worse, and that any such disorders would not only involve us, owing to our responsibility to maintain law and order while our administration continues, in action tantamount to the enforcement of partition, which we are unwilling to undertake, but would also seriously interfere with our withdrawal. This would not be in the interests of rapid and orderly hand-over to the Commission and we feel that it is in its interests, as well as in ours, that this situation should not arise.

4. If you are pressed still further, you could suggest as a final concession that, subject to conditions in Palestine at the time, there might not be quite the same difficulty about the arrival shortly before May 1st of part of the Commission's secretariat, who could begin to make arrangements for the Commission's accommodation etc.

5. The time-table which we propose will clearly involve a modification of paragraph B (4) of the recommendations to the effect that, if provisional councils of government cannot be set up by April 1st, the Commission should report back to the Security Council. We leave it to your discretion whether to call attention to this point at the outset or to leave it to arise in the course of discussion.

6. We are not yet in a position to send you detailed instructions with regard to (b) and (c) in paragraph 1 above, but will do so shortly. You should however make the general point about the custody and evacuation of stores at an early stage.

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Reference:-

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371 / 61890

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7. For your own information, a general outline of our plans is being conveyed immediately and in confidence to the Arab Governments and by the High Commission for Palestine to the Arab Higher Committee and to the Jewish Agency. It will also be necessary to give a general outline of our intentions in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on Palestine on December 11th and 12th, though perhaps without mentioning exact dates. The Colonial Secretary stated in the House of Commons on December 3rd in reply to questions that "while the British administration is functioning in Palestine for some months ahead, the British Government must remain responsible for law and order". While, therefore, it is, or will shortly be, generally known that we intend to retain administrative responsibility for some time, it is desirable that, at least pending the conclusion of your discussions, the exact programme should remain confidential.

8. [Cairo only]. Please pass to British Middle East Office as my telegram No. 856.

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371 / 61890

Registry
No.

~~TOP SECRET~~
Secret.
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~RESTRICTED~~
~~SECRET~~

BABB

Draft.

Cairo 2211
Bagdad 1125
Jedda 802 (502)
Damascus 607
Beirut 747
Amman 538
M

(Date) Dec 4

Repeat to :—

U.K. Delegation
New York, 4204
Washington 12544
Jerusalem
B.M.E.O. 847
Aden

~~Ex-Clair.~~
~~Code.~~
Cypher.

Distribution :—

World Organisa-
tion.

B.H. Surran

Copies to :— *MTL Wright*

4.12

CYPHER OUT FILE 133

~~IMMEDIATE~~
~~SECRET~~
GIANT

Urie

Despatched 12.5.47

22 no 2211/4 Dec 1947.

Addressed to Cairo, Bagdad, Jedda, Damascus,
Beirut, Amman, repeated for information to
U.K. Delegation, Despatched New York, Max
Washington, Jerusalem, British Middle East
Office, Aden.

My Telegram No. 4203 to U.K. Delegation, New

York [of December 4. Palestine]

You should inform the Government to which
you are accredited that H.M.G. have now been
able to take their planning on withdrawal from
Palestine a stage further and that they feel it
would be consistent with their friendly rela-
tions with Arab States and with their desire for
smooth and orderly withdrawal from Palestine
for them to take the earliest opportunity of
telling the Governments of Arab States in con-
fidence the outline of their plans in so far as
these have at present been approved.

2. You should emphasise that the plans are
being drawn up on the basis of withdrawal taking
place as speedily as possible. The time limit
is that evacuation should be complete by August
1st. This will involve leaving behind a con-
siderable quantity of stores. It is clear,
therefore, that any more rapid withdrawal would
be out of the question. We hope incidentally
to be able to arrange with successor authorities
for the custody of subsequent evacuation of such
stores as we are not able to take with us.

3. In order that withdrawal may be carried
out within this framework, it is necessary ~~from~~
purely military and administrative grounds that
the Palestine Government should retain
administrative responsibility throughout
Palestine for several months. H.M.G. have made

it/

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(356) Wt. 43697-140 100m 3147 G.S.S. Gp 620

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Reference:-
FO
371/61890

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134

it clear that during this period they will not allow their forces or administration to be used in enforcing a settlement which is not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. They would naturally have much preferred to terminate their responsibility at an earlier date, but for purely practical reasons are unable to do so. ~~prior to completion of evacuation~~
The exact date on which the mandate will be relinquished and the British Administration brought to an end will be communicated to the Arab Governments as soon as possible.

4. The general trend of British withdrawal will be from south to north. After the termination of the Civil Administration British troops will be concentrated in a limited area pending final evacuation through Haifa. Within that area the British Military Commander will continue to take such measures as are necessary for the protection and speedy evacuation of British troops and stores.

5. In making this communication to the Government to which you are accredited, you should emphasise that now that H.M.G. have with great frankness given them advance information of the outline of their withdrawal plans they feel justified in asking in turn that the Arab States should not do anything or permit anyone in their territory to do anything calculated to interfere with our orderly withdrawal or to oblige us while we are still in control to take measures to suppress disturbances in Palestine.

6. If you are pressed to discuss the status of the United Nations Commission and the timing of its arrival in Palestine and assumption of authority, you should say Sir A. Cadogan has been/

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-

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371 / 61890

been instructed to negotiate with the Commission
in New York in the hope of ensuring that its
arrangements fit in with ours.

7 [baird only] Please pass to BMEC.
as my tel 887

[Signature]
Sect 4

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Reference:-

FO

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OUT FILE

136

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]
Secret

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO: CAIRO No. 2211
BAGDAD No. 1125
JEDDA No. 502
DAMASCUS No. 307
BEIRUT No. 747
AMMAN No. 538

4th December, 1947.

D. 12.50 p.m. 5th December, 1947.

Repeated to U.K. Del. New York No. 4204
Washington No. 12544
Jerusalem
B.M.E.O. Cairo No. 857
Aden

IMMEDIATE
SECRET
GIANT

Addressed to Cairo, telegram No. 2211 of 4th December, Bagdad, Jedda, Damascus, Beirut and Amman, repeated for information to Washington, Jerusalem, British Middle East Office, Aden and United Kingdom Delegation New York.

My telegram No. 4203 to United Kingdom Delegation, New York [of December 4th: Palestine].

You should inform the Government to which you are accredited that His Majesty's Government have now been able to take their planning on withdrawal from Palestine a stage further and that they feel it would be consistent with their friendly relations with Arab States and with their desire for smooth and orderly withdrawal from Palestine for them to take the earliest opportunity of telling the Governments of Arab States in confidence the outline of their plans insofar as these have at present been approved.

2. You should emphasise that the plans are being drawn up on the basis of withdrawal taking place as speedily as possible. The time limit is that evacuation should be complete by August 1st. This will involve leaving behind a considerable quantity of stores. It is clear, therefore, that any more rapid withdrawal would be out of the question. We hope incidentally to be able to arrange with successor authorities for the custody of subsequent evacuation of such stores as we are not able to take with us.

3. In order that withdrawal may be carried out within this framework, it is necessary on purely military and administrative grounds that the Palestine Government should retain administrative responsibility throughout Palestine for several months. His Majesty's Government have made it clear that during this period they will not allow their forces or administration to be used in enforcing a settlement which is not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. They would naturally have much preferred to terminate their responsibility at an earlier date, but for purely practical

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Reference:-

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371 / 61890

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reasons are unable to do so. The exact date prior to completion of evacuation on which the mandate will be relinquished and the British Administration brought to an end will be communicated to the Arab Governments as soon as possible.

4. The general trend of British withdrawal will be from south to north. After the termination of the Civil Administration British troops will be concentrated in a limited area pending final evacuation through Haifa. Within that area the British Military Commander will continue to take such measures as are necessary for the protection and speedy evacuation of British troops and stores.

5. In making this communication to the Government to which you are accredited, you should emphasise that now that His Majesty's Government have with great frankness given them advance information of the outline of their withdrawal plans, they feel justified in asking in turn that the Arab States should not do anything or permit anyone in their territory to do anything calculated to interfere with our orderly withdrawal or to oblige us while we are still in control to take measures to suppress disturbances in Palestine.

6. If you are pressed to discuss the status of the United Nations Commission and the timing of its arrival in Palestine and assumption of authority, you should say Sir A. Cadogan has been instructed to negotiate with the Commission in New York in the hope of ensuring that its arrangements fit in with ours.

7. [To Cairo only.] Please pass to British Middle East Office as my telegram No. 857.

///

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Reference: -

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371 / 61890

3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

139

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Spent on Mr. Purser's instructions

6/12

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61890

140

(E)

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO No. 2222,
BAGDAD No. 1137,
JEDDA No. 510,
DAMASCUS No. 614,
BEIRUT No. 755.
AMMAN No. 545.

6th December, 1947. D. 5.25 p.m. 6th December, 1947.

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 4228,
Washington No. 12640,
Jerusalem (Most Immediate),
B.M.E.O. Cairo No. 863.
Aden.

MOST IMMEDIATE.

SECRET

GIANT.

Addressed Cairo telegram No. 2222, December 6th,
Bagdad, Jedda, Damascus, Beirut, Amman and repeated for
information to Jerusalem, United Kingdom Delegation
to United Nations New York, Washington, B.M.E.O. Cairo
and Aden.

My telegram No. 2211 to Cairo and Palestine telegram No. 2346 [of 4th and 6th December: communication to Arab Governments about withdrawal from Palestine].

For the time being please omit first sentence of paragraph 4 of my telegram under reference from communication to be addressed to Government to which you are accredited.

2. Please report whether, in your opinion, this communication will now satisfy Government to which you are accredited or whether you consider it preferable to adopt alternative proposed by High Commissioner in his telegram under reference.

[Cairo only] Please pass to B.M.E.O. as my telegram No. 863.

[Sent on Mr. Burrows' instructions].

338

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TO

371 / 61890

11262 95-1 71

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 5th December, 1947. 19.30 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 3151 Top Secret.

My telegrams Nos. 3138 and 3141 repeating to you Foreign Office telegrams No. 4203 to UKDEL New York and No. 2211 to Cairo respectively.

Please now make parallel communication to representatives of Jews and Palestinian Arabs on the lines indicated in my telegram No. 3141, subject of course to any necessary variations at your discretion to suit local circumstances.

Distributed to: -

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Reference:



371 / 61890

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Distributed to:-

R.243

Secretary of State

Sir T. Lloyd

Mr. Rees-Williams

Sir S. Caine

Sir C. Jeffries

Mr. Holding

Mr. Martin

Mr. Trafford Smith

Mr. Gutch

Mr. Mathieson

Mr. Higham

Mr. Galsworthy

Mr. Holmer

Mr. Gibson

Mr. Dale

Cabinet Offices

" "

" "

Ministry of Defence

Treasury

"

Admiralty

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War Office

" "

" " (M.O.4.)

Ministry of Transport

" "

Air Ministry

" "

Foreign Office

" "

" "

M.I.5.

- Mr. S.E.V. Luke.
- Brig. Cornwall-Jones.
- Commander Evershed.
- Mr. A.J. Newling.
- Mr. D.F.C. Blunt.
- Mr. W. Russell-Edmunds.
- Mr. P.N.N. Synnott.
- Captain Maunsell.
- Capt. D.H. Hall-Thompson.
- Mr. G.C.B. Dodds.
- Brig. J.R.C. Hamilton.
- Brig. L.L. Wansbrough-Jones.
- Lt. Col. M.M. Charteris.
- Mr. B.F. Picknett.
- Mr. F.C. Rennie.
- Air Commodore Brook.
- Group Capt. V.H.B. Roth.
- Mr. B.A.B. Burrows.
- Mr. P. Garrahan.
- Mr. J.G.S. Beith.
- Mr. J.C. Robertson.

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Reference:-

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With the Compliments of the
Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth
Relations.

Any telegraphic retransmission of this secret cypher (publex)
telegram must be prepared in a one-time system.

5 DEC 1947

142

pn

E

Outward Telegram from Commonwealth Relations Office

F.2781
CYPHER (PUBLEX)

10 DEC 1947

O.D.

TO: CANADA (GOVT.)
AUSTRALIA "
NEW ZEALAND "
SOUTH AFRICA "

(Sent 11.55 p.m. 4th Dec., 1947.)

D. No., 949 SECRET.

ARAB STATES AND PALESTINE.

His Majesty's Representatives in Arab States have been instructed to inform Government to which they are accredited that we are urgently studying position created by United Nations decision on partition of Palestine and that we will keep Arab Governments informed of such further developments as will affect their interests. In meanwhile we feel certain that Arab Governments for their part will not take any action which might complicate our withdrawal from Palestine and handover to United Nations Commission, and that Arab Governments will therefore proceed with circumspection and will do nothing precipitate during transitional period. Whatever may be feelings of Arab Governments with regard to United Nations decision we are counting on assurances which Arab spokesmen have given that there is no intention of causing trouble in Palestine while we are still in control there, and while we are bound to repress disorder there from whatever quarter it arises.

2. Representatives are also to say that it will not be enough for Arab States to refrain from sending units of their armies into Palestine but we must also urge them (particularly in case of Syria and Lebanon) to restrain any of their nationals who may try to make their way into Palestine for purposes of causing disorder there, as well as organisations and individuals in their territories who try to incite disorder from outside.

Copy to:- Foreign Office

Mr. I.A. Kirkpatrick
Mr. J.P.G. Finch (4)
Mr. J.G.S. Beith

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Reference:-
FO
371/61890

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~~Top Secret.~~
Secret.
~~Confidential.~~
Restricted.
~~Open.~~

Draft.
Cairo ✓ 2243
Bagdad ✓ 1153
Beirut ✓ 767
Damascus ✓ 624
Amman ✓ 556
Telegram. Jeddah 517

Telegram. Jeddah 517

No.

(Date) Dec 10th

Repeat to :—

U.K. Delegation,
New York. 4261

Washington 1280:

~~Jerusalem~~

~~Enoch.~~
~~Conax~~
Cypher.

Distribution :—

Word Org.

Copies to :—

OUT FILE

December 10 1947.

Despatched 7 55 PM.

Secret
Despatched
Most Immediate

Addressed to Cairo No. 2243, Bagdad

~~No.~~ , Beirut ~~No.~~ , Damascus

No. . Amman No. and Jedda No.

Repeated to U.K. Delegation, New York,

Washington and Jerusalem.

My telegram No. 2211 to Cairo of 4th

December: Palestine).

Colonial Secretary, who will probably speak first in the House of Commons debate on Palestine, on December 11th and 12th, will announce that Sir A. Cadogan has been sent instructions to inform the United Nations Commission of H.M.G.'s outline plan for withdrawal and to express the hope that they will see their way to make their arrangements conform to this plan. Mr. Creech Jones will go on to say that the date on which it is proposed that the mandate should be terminated is May 15th, 1948 and that it will be impossible for us to allow the Commission to arrive in Palestine until shortly before the termination of the mandate.

2. You should inform the Government to which you are accredited on December 11th that this statement will be made in London on that day.

3. Mr. Creech Jones' statement will also probably contain references to the proposal in the United Nations recommendations that a

Jewish/

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(135556)⁴ Wt. 4369-140 100m 3/47 G.S.St. Gp 620

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FO 371 / 61890

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Jewish seaport should be evacuated at a very early stage, and to immigration. Both these points are to be discussed by Ministers on the morning of December 11th and it will not be possible to send you instructions to ^{make a} include these points ~~in your~~ ^{on these points} communication to the Government to which you are accredited until the afternoon of that day. I leave it to your discretion whether to make a separate communication on the lines of paragraph 1 above, and a further communication when you receive further instructions on the other two points, or whether you should not make any communication until you can include references to these two points as well.

4. In view of enquiry in para. 6 of Bagdad tel. No 1267 you should if you think desirable inform Govt to which you are accredited that Br. forces ^{intend} ~~will~~ in the ^{to abandon} course of their withdrawal ~~leave~~ ^{no repeat no} ~~stores~~ ^{ammunition} in Palestine.

Dec 10

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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145

Secret.

Cypher/OTP.

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO

No. 2243.

D. 7.55 p.m. 10th December, 1947.

10th December, 1947.

AND TO: Bagdad No.1153, Beirut No.767, Damascus No.624,
Amman No.556, Jedda No.517.

Repeated to New York (U.K. Delegation) No. 4264
Washington No. 12805
Jerusalem.

MOST IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Addressed to Cairo No. 2245 of December 10th,
Bagdad, Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Jedda. Repeated to
United Kingdom Delegation New York, Washington, and
Jerusalem.

My telegram No.2211 to Cairo [of 4th December:
Palestine].

Colonial Secretary, who will probably speak first in the House of Commons debate on Palestine on December 11th and 12th, will announce that Sir A. Cadogan has been sent instructions to inform the United Nations Commission of His Majesty's Government's outline plan for withdrawal and to express the hope that they will see their way to make their arrangements conform to this plan. Mr. Creech Jones will go on to say that the date on which it is proposed that the mandate should be terminated is May 15th, 1948 and that it will be impossible for us to allow the Commission to arrive in Palestine until shortly before the termination of the mandate.

2. You should inform the Government to which you are accredited on December 11th that this statement will be made in London on that day.

3. Mr. Creech Jones' statement will also probably contain references to the proposal in the United Nations recommendations that a Jewish seaport should be evacuated at a very early stage, and to immigration. Both these points are to be discussed by Ministers on the morning of December 11th and it will not be possible to send you instructions to make a communication on these points to the Government to which you are accredited until the afternoon of that day. I leave it to your discretion whether to make a separate communication on the lines of paragraph 1 above, and a further communication when you receive further instructions on the other two points, or whether you should not make any communication until you can include references to these two points as well

4. In view of enquiry in paragraph 6 of Bagdad telegram No. 1267 you should if you think desirable inform Government to which you are accredited that British forces intend in the course of their withdrawal to abandon no (repeat no) weapons, ammunition or warlike stores in Palestine.

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Reference:-



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Registry
No.

B.A.B.B.

Draft.

Cairo 2248 ✓
Bagdad 1158 ✓
Beirut 270 ✓
Damascus 627 ✓
Amman 560 ✓

Telegram. Jedda 519 ✓

MOST IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

GIANT.

Dated. Dec 11th

Repeat to:

New York 4275 ✓
Washington 12844 ✓
Jerusalem ✓

Cypher
World Organisation

December, 1947.

Despatched 5 18⁰⁰ M. 146

Addressed to Cairo No. 2248, of Dec 11

Bagdad No. , Beirut No.

Damascus No. , Amman No.

and Jedda No. Repeated to ^{for information}

U.K. Delegation, New York, Washington
and Jerusalem.

My telegram No. 2243 to Cairo
[of December 10th : Palestine],
paragraph 3.

The Colonial Secretary's speech
will include statement that question
of evacuation of a Jewish seaport
presents difficulty and must be studied
with the United Nations Commission
because it touches on the question of
immigration. As regards immigration,
he will say that the Jews and other
Powers must realise the necessity for
the continuance of control while we
retain/

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Reference:-

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2. You ~~have discretion to inform~~
Government to which you are accredited of
the above, ~~if you think it desirable.~~

2A3B3

11.12

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Reference:-



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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO

No. 2248

11th December, 1947. D. 5.18 p.m. 11th December, 1947.

And addressed to Bagdad No. 1158
Beirut No. 770
Damascus No. 627
Amman No. 560
Jedda No. 519

Repeated to New York No. 4275
Washington No. 12844
Jerusalem

MOST IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL
GIANT

Addressed to Cairo No. 2248 of December 11th, Bagdad
Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Jeddah. Repeated for information
to U.K. Delegation New York, Washington and Jerusalem.

My telegram No. 2245 to Cairo [of December 10th: Palestine] paragraph 3.

The Colonial Secretary's speech will include statement that question of evacuation of a Jewish seaport presents difficulty and must be studied with the United Nations Commission because it touches on the question of immigration. As regards immigration, he will say that the Jews and other Powers must realise the necessity for the continuance of control while we retain the mandate. It is essential that, during this period, nothing is done to inflame feelings on either side. Reference will also be made to the necessity of clearing the camps in Cyprus.

2. You may inform Government to which you are accredited of the above.

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Reference:-

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371 / 61890

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149

E 11262/957/31 OUT FILE

Top Secret
Cypher/OTPDIPLOMATIC (SECRET)FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRONo. 2270

15th December, 1947 D. 4.00 p.m. 15th December, 1947

and to Bagdad No. 1177
 Damascus No. 634
 Beirut No. 777
 Jedda No. 527
 Amman No. 568
 B.M.E.O. No. 894

Repeated to Washington No. 12998
 United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 4300

TOP SECRET

Addressed to Cairo No. 2270 December 15th and to Bagdad,
 Damascus, Beirut, Jedda, Amman, B.M.E.O. Repeated for
 information to Washington and United Kingdom Delegation
 New York.

Palestine.

I do not want to lose sight of the possibility that His Majesty's Government may sooner or later have an opportunity to use their good offices in breaching the wide gulf which still unhappily separates the Jews and the Arabs. When I saw Nuri Pasha on December 11th he said that in his view conciliation at some stage was the best hope and I tried to leave the way open for this in my speech in the House of Commons on December 12th. In spite of their present threatening statements it is possible that some at least among the Arabs are uneasy at the thought of defying the rest of the world, and if an opportunity for conciliation arises they might consider His Majesty's Government to be in the best position to assist. It would be to our advantage if we could still help to promote agreement.

2. You should therefore watch carefully for, and repeat to me at once, any signs that might point to a willingness on the Arab side to consider a development of this nature, whether among political leaders or among others. You should not, repeat not, put forward any specific suggestion on the above lines without reference to me but you may take any opportunity of implanting or encouraging the idea that conciliation would afford the best way out of the present dangerous and explosive situation.

[Cairo only] Please pass to B.M.E.O. as my telegram
 No. 894.

888

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FO

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12 DEC 1947

OUTWARD TELEGRAM FROM COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

R. D.

(1 - 4) (Sent 9.30 p.m. 10th Dec., 1947)
(5 & 6) (Sent 9.55 p.m. 10th Dec., 1947)

(to 1 - 4) My telegram 7th December D. No. 955.
(to 5) My telegram 7th December India No. 14539.
(to 6) My telegram 7th December Pakistan No. 14540.

PALESTINE.

Copy to:-

Mr. I.A. Kirkpatrick
Mr. J.P.G. Finch (4)
Mr. B.A.B. Burrows
Mr. Trafford Smith

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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References



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INWARD TELEGRAM

11262/951/71

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 8th December, 1947.

R. 8th " " 22.55 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 2365 Top Secret and Personal.

Addressed S. of S.

Repeated U.K. Delegation (Washington please pass as my telegram No.1706).

" Baghdad No. 90.
" Beirut No.1707.
" Damascus No.1708.
" Jeddah No. 96.
" Cairo No. 153.
" Aden No.1709.

Amman by savingram No.820.

I saw Ben Gurion and Khalidi yesterday and referred to them your telegram No.3151. Both asked questions as to the arrival of the Commission to which I replied that I was without information. Both referred to the question of free port and the importation of arms and as I have already stated, latter is clearly crucial issue to them. I could not, of course, at present give either assurance to one or reassurance to the other. Dr. Khalidi said that we should know that it was the firm intention of the Arab Higher Committee not to nurse the U.N.O. Commission in any way. He also asked number of questions regarding details of evacuation which were also premature at present.

2. I took the opportunity of expressing, particularly to the Jews, my views on the behaviour of both communities during recent disturbances.

Distributed to:-/

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 Mr. Higham
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 Foreign Office
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 M.I.5.

Mr. S.E.V. Luke.
 Brigadier Cornwall-Jones.
 Commander Everahed, R.N.
 Mr. A.J. Newling.
 Mr. D.F.C. Blunt.
 Mr. W. Russell-Edmonds.
 Mr. P.N.N. Synnott.
 Captain Maunsell.
 Captain D.H. Hall-Thompson.
 Mr. G.C.B. Dodds.
 Brigadier J.R.C. Hamilton.
 Brigadier L.L. Wansbrough-Jones.
 Lt.Col. M.M. Charteris.
 Mr. B.F. Picknett.
 Mr. P.C. Rennie.
 Air Commodore Brook.
 Group Captain V.H.B. Roth.
 Mr. B.A.B. Burrows.
 Mr. P. Garrahan.
 Mr. J.G.S. Beith.
 Mr. J.C. Robertson.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61890

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369

E

153

E 11263

1 DEC

1947

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E11263/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.N. Sec

No.

New York

Dated

3566

Received
in Registry

29 Nov

1 Dec

Vote on Partition, General Assembly
Vote on report of 1st Rec Committee passed 10/13
by 33 votes to 13 with 10 abstentions. For a
boycott made statement of its arrangement
of same. See immediately following list.
Generally agreed that the Rec Committee
for Palestine should be composed of, Bolivia,
Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and Philippines.

Last Paper.

11262

References.

(Minutes.)

See E11273

B. S. Smith
Dec. 2
(BEITH)

See within: Palestine tel. 2307 of 2nd Dec.

JB Dec. 5

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Matheson 80
M.I. 30
MO 4
Adm 4
RM
✓ 400
Dec. 2

2-P.P. 80 at 3115 3/12

JB Dec. 12

(Action
completed.)

J. E. M. 9/12

(Index.)

J. E. M. 9/12

Next Paper.

11271

30471 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

371/61890

En Clair

154
WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3566

D. 8.26 p.m. 29th November 1947.

R. 1.47 a.m. 30th November 1947.

29th November 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

Washington Saving.

MOST IMMEDIATE.

GIANT.

11263
1 DEC

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3566
November 29th repeated for information to Jerusalem
and Saving to Washington.

Palestine.

When the Assembly met in the afternoon of the
29th November Chameun announced the readiness of the
Arab Delegations to enter into discussions with the
aim of establishing a federal state in Palestine.

2. Neither the Colombian nor any other neutral
Delegate moved a further adjournment. This was done
by Persia after the United States had called for an
immediate vote on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee
but in terms which the chairman declared to constitute
more than a simple motion for adjournment. He
consequently decided that the vote on the Committee's
report should be taken first. The report was carried
by 33 votes to 13 with 10 abstentions.

3. After the announcement of this result Sir A.
Cadogan made the statement contained in my immediately
following telegram.

4. Feisal, Jamali, Adil Arslan and Seif El Islam
Abdullah then made statements to the effect that their
Governments did not recognise the validity of the Assembly's
decision and reserved their full freedom of action. The
Arab Delegations then walked out. Pakistan also washed
its hands of responsibility for the decision and announced
that it would take no part in the election of the Five
Power Commission for Palestine.

5. The Assembly approved without discussion the President's
proposal that the Commission should be composed of
representatives of Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama
and the Philippines.

Foreign Office please pass Most Immediate to Jerusalem
as my telegram No. 252.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to
Jerusalem].

V V V

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-
FO
371 / 61890

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INWARD TELEGRAM

11268
Cypher (U.T.P.)

INDEXED
New York

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 2nd December, 1947.

R. 2nd " " 15.30 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 2307 Top Secret and Personal.

Addressed UKDEL No. 1659.

Repeated S. of S. (S. of S. please pass to UKDEL New York).

I have been considering further the question of action of the U.N.O. Commission to be sent here to implement partition.

2. While knowing nothing about the others I have reason to welcome the choice of Lisicky, who made the most painstaking research of all the members of the U.N.O. Commission into conditions here and was consistently realistic and impartial in his approach to the problem. I have been therefore considering whether the fact that the Committee has at least one influential and unbiased member should cause us to modify the recommendation that there should be only a 15 day overlap between the arrival of the Commission and the cessation of civil government. I have rather reluctantly come to the conviction that we should adhere to this arrangement. Although Arabs (I seem omitted) sincerely to desire to avoid trouble with us, yet it is doubtful whether they could hold their extreme factions when the Commission actually arrives. Emil Ghoury has in fact stated that action will start when Commission arrives. The mere fact that Lisicky voted for partition will be enough to put the Arabs against him. It would seem therefore that our initial co-operation would.

155
44

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO

371/61890

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

Reference:-

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371 / 61890

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INWARD TELEGRAM

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 Mr. Gutch
 Mr. Mathieson
 Mr. Higham
 Mr. Galsworthy
 Mr. Holmer
 Mr. Gibson
 Mr. Dale
 Cabinet Offices
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 Ministry of Defence
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 Admiralty
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 War Office
 " "
 " "
 Ministry of Transport
 " "
 Air Ministry
 " "
 Foreign Office
 " "
 " "
 M.I. 5.

- Mr. S.E.V. Luke.
 - Brig. Cornwall-Jones.
 - Commander Evershed.
 - Mr. A.J. Newling.
 - Mr. D.F.C. Blunt.
 - Mr. W. Russell-Edmunds.
 - Mr. P.N.N. Synnott.
 - Capt. Maunsell.
 - Capt. D.H. Hall-Thompson.
 - Mr. G.C.B. Dodds.
 - Brig. J.R.C. Hamilton.
 - Brig. L.L. Wansbrough-Jones.
 - Lt. Col. M.M. Charteris.
 - Mr. B.F. Picknett.
 - Mr. F.C. Rennie.
 - Air Commodore Brook.
 - Group Capt. V.H.B. Roth.
 - Mr. B.A.B. Burrows.
 - Mr. P. Garrahan.
 - Mr. J.G.S. Beith.
 - Mr. J.C. Robertson.

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 371 / 61890

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

158 47

11263 951 31

5872/158/47

ypner (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 3rd December, 1947. 20.00 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 3115 Top Secret and Personal. Morning.

Addressed High Commissioner Palestine.
Repeated United Kingdom Delegation New York.

Your telegram No. 2307.

Negotiations with U.N.O. Commission.

If we are to adhere to date of 15th May for termination of Mandate it is now necessary to do all in our power to arrange that the Commission does not arrive in Palestine until we are ready to hand over to it, i.e. about May 1st. Sir A. Cadogan is as you are aware now entering on negotiations to this end which will also have to cover agreement on any modifications to plan recommended by General Assembly necessary to conform with our timetable.

Please telegraph as soon as possible a provisional agenda of the subjects for negotiation with U.N.O. from point of view of Palestine Government. In general it would seem useful from our point of view if a fair amount of time could be spent on this agenda in New York, thus postponing essential departure arrangements of Commission. If therefore there are other subjects which Cadogan could usefully broach with U.N.O. at this stage, please include these in your reply. Gibson will of course be available for consultation in New York from Sunday.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for transmission to New York)

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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 Cabinet Offices
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 Ministry of Defence
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 War Office
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 Ministry of Transport
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 " "
 Air Ministry
 " "
 Foreign Office
 " "
 " "
 H.I.5.

Mr. S.E.V. Luke.
 Brig. Cornwall-Jones.
 Commander Everahed.
 Mr. A.J. Newling.
 Mr. D.F.C. Blunt.
 Mr. W. Russell-Edmonds.
 Mr. P.N.N. Synnott 1947
 Captain Maunsell.
 Capt. D.H. Hall-Thompson.
 Mr. G.C.B. Dodds.
 Brig. J.R.C. Hamilton.
 Brig. L.L. Wansbrough-Jones.
 Lt.Col. M.W. Charlton.
 Mr. B.F. Picknett.
 Mr. F.C. Rennie.
 Air Commodore Brook.
 Group Capt. V.H.B. Roth.
 Mr. B.A.B. Burrows.
 Mr. P. Garrahan.
 Mr. J.G.S. Beith.
 Mr. J.C. Robertson.

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Reference:-
FO
 371/61890

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270

E

160

11271

1947

PALESTINE

1 DEC

Registry
Number

E11271/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

M. Drott

No.

Tedda

Dated

389

Received

in Registry

29 Nov

1 DEC

Arab Intervention in Political Affairs.
 Report 40 to 480 (E10732/951/11) speaks to Agum
 and gave him reply to his question as to whether
 the proposed changes had said that he really meant
 to enquire what would be the position under
 it for responsibility began to come to an end.
 Further points discussed.

Last Paper.

11263 (11230)

References.

E10851/10857/80.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Macdonald. 60

M.I. 39

M104

Adm. 1

a. 11

Adm. 2

(on E11263)

(Action
completed.)

PMB 4/12

(Index.)

PMB 4/12

Next Paper.

11272.

(Minutes.)

I have asked for a repetition
 of the undisciplined growth in para. 2,
 for which "loan" seems an inadequate
 press.

As Agum Parker's suggestions about
 illegal immigration display a touching
 faith in our powers.

[Signature]
 (S. E. CABLE)

1/12

[Signature]
 Dec. 1

L. E. L. Pyman
 1/12

BABS

3.12

En P. Amendment, 4/12.

[Signature]
 (S. E. CABLE)

5/12

DB Dec. 5

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Reference:-

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161

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Cypher/OTP.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Trott.
No. 389.

D. 12.01 a.m. 29th November, 1947.
R. 5.24 p.m. 29th November, 1947.

29th November, 1947.

Repeated to Damascus,
Beirut,

Amman,

Bagdad,

Cairo,

British Middle East Office Cairo.

1 DEC

SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram 389 of November 29th, repeated to Damascus, Beirut, Amman, Bagdad, Cairo, British Middle East Office Cairo.

Your telegram 480.

Palestine.

I spoke to Azzam both at Riyadh and here and gave him reply to his question as instructed. He expressed thanks but said that he really meant to enquire what would be the position when His Majesty's Government's responsibility begins to come to an end. During the time that we were responsible he hoped we should not only prevent all illegal immigration but see that legal immigrants should include a considerable proportion of old persons, women and children. And when our control came to an end Arabs hoped to find some way of stopping entry of crowds of young Jews who were being trained in camps in France, Algiers and elsewhere.

Support

2. He said Ibn Saud had promised monetary help. The League hoped to collect a million pounds this year. As for ~~the League~~ ^{the League} ~~loan~~, this was one of his ideas arising out of a conversation he had had with Mr. Bevin about September 16th last. Azzam had then outlined a scheme for getting round the Egyptian deadlock by strengthening cultural and other ties between Arab nations with object of enabling His Majesty's Government eventually to join in some way. He had therefore founded a permanent military Committee which was now sitting in Syria or the Lebanon. Certain states were not yet represented, for instance Transjordan was represented by Iraqi member, but it was hoped that each member would soon delegate its own representative.

3. Azzam proposed to leave for Egypt November 28th.

Foreign Office pass to Amman and Cairo to B.M.E.O. as my telegrams 59 and 50 respectively.

[Repeated to Amman].

- - - - -

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Reference:-

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371/61890

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E E 162

AMENDMENT SLIP.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

Jedda telegram No. 389 of 29th November to
Foreign Office.

Paragraph 2, Line 3, for "[gp. undec.]"
please read "support".

Communications Department.

4th December 1947

V V V



1	2	3	4	5	6
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E

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1947

PALESTINE

11272

1 DEC

Registry
Number

E11272/957/21

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Tel

No.

New York

Dated

3567

Received
in Registry

29 Nov

1 Dec

Statement by Sir A. Hodgson
 Referred New York tel 3566 (E11263/957/21)
 Transmitted text of statement by Sir A. Hodgson,
 following General Assembly vote in favour
 of partition.

Last Paper.

11271

References.

(Minutes.)

See E11273

Dr. Benis
 Dec. 2

(BEITH)

16 Dec. 5

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Matheson 80
 M.I. 39

M.P. 4

Admty

Q.M.

New

Dec. 2

(on E11263)

(Action
completed.)

J.E. 6 9/12

(Index.)

3/9/48

Next Paper.

11273

30471 F.O.P.

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12

Reference:-

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371 / 61890

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations).

29th November 1947. R. 1.48 a.m. 30th November 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem
and Saving to
Washington.

511272

1 DEC

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram
No. 3567 of 29th November 1947, repeated to Jerusalem
and Saving to Washington.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Following is text:-

Now that the General Assembly has adopted this Resolution I must point out that there will be a number of points of detail connected with the application of the plan that will closely affect my Government. I have therefore been instructed to express the hope that the United Nations Commission will get into communication with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in order that arrangements may be agreed for their arrival in Palestine and for the co-ordination of their plans with those of the Mandatory Power for the withdrawal of British Administration and British Military Forces.

Foreign Office please pass Most Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No.253.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

W:W:W:W:W

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	

reference:-



371 / 61890

172

E

165

1947

PALESTINE

11273

1 DEC

Registry
Number

E 11273/951/21

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del.

No.

1615 4000.

Dated

3568

Received
in Registry

29 Nov.

1 Dec.

True Power Commission for Political
Refer. New report tel 3566 (E 11263/951/21) Balinian delegate
has informed Hadow that he has not contacted about
the election of Balinian to the Commission. He
hopes now the loss of obtaining the Balinian
Gaul's consent a appointment of a suitable
representative as first move will be to report Balish
officials a full time a short difficult task.
Some progress made from Palestinian delegate
beach Rpt will be ready.

Last Paper.

11272

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Watson on 61
M.I. 3e.
M104
admk
Q/M
(on E 11263) Ann.
Dec. 2
Tel, W'Yon
12473
3/12.
Rptd.) Jerusalem
U.K. Del. New York 4187

(Action
completed.)

J. H. B. 9/12

(Index.)

J. H. B. 3/9/44

Next Paper.

11275

30471 F.O.P.

3 M
I attach a draft tel. to
Washington suggesting one or
two further arguments for
Mr Hadow to use. But the
main negotiations will of
course be at N. York and
we have as yet no news
from Sir A. Cadogan. It
is difficult to add very much
to our original instructions
(until we see how things
are going. Draft tel.

J. S. Bent
Dec. 2
(BEITH)

J. H. B.
3.12

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371/61890

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J. Allen 166

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Cypher/OTP.

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations).

No. 3568.

D. 8.34 p.m. 29th November 1947.

29th November 1947. R. 1.50 a.m. 30th November 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem
and Saving to
Washington.

111273

1 DEC

IMMEDIATE.

GIANT.

SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3568 of 29th November, repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

My telegram No. 3566.

Palestine.

Bolivian Delegate has informed Hadow that he was not consulted about the election of Bolivia to the Palestine Commission. He hopes none the less to obtain the Bolivian Government's consent to appointment of a suitable representative, whose first care will be to assist the British officials in Palestine in their difficult task.

2. Same assurance has been received from Panamanian Delegate, who asked Hadow to keep in touch with him and with Dr. Alfaro (Minister for Foreign Affairs) in Washington next week.

3. Please telegraph to Washington any particular points you would wish Hadow to make to either of above Delegations.

4. We understand that Czech Representative will be Lisicky who was a member of UNSCOP and has also represented Czechoslovakia in discussions on Palestine at present Assembly. He has shown himself most friendly, realistic and helpful.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 254.

[Advance copy sent to Telegraph Section,
Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

W:W:W:W:W

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Reference:-

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J.G.S. B.

CYPHER⁶⁷

OUT FILE

IMPORTANT
GIANT
SECRET

December, 1947.

Despatched

M.

Draft.

Washington Dele-
gation

Adressed to Washington telegram No. 1 of 3/4/49
Repeated for information to U.K. Delegation
New York and Jerusalem.

Telegram.

No. 12473

(Date) Dec 3

New York telegram No. 3568 of November
29th: Palestine.

Repeat to :—

Jerusalem
U.K. Delegation,
New York. 4/18/47

Our objectives are set out in my telegram
No. 4125 to New York and I hope that Mr.

Had ~~Mr~~ will be able to impress upon the Bolivian
and Panamanian representatives the importance
of co-ordinating the Commission's plans with
our plan for withdrawal and of avoiding any
precipitate departure for Palestine.

U.N. (Pol. Dept.)

Mr. G. B. Davis
Dec. 2

Mr. Clair. 1/1/48
Code x
Cypher.

Distribution :— 2.12
World. Org.

Co. Comm.

Copies to :—

RECEIVED IN C.B.
SENT TO C.B.

2. We feel that it is in the interests of the
Commission themselves that they should be given
time to make proper arrangements regarding their
powers, terms of reference, etc. before proceed-
ing to Palestine and that, if they do not do so,
they will only find themselves on arrival the
target for every kind of local pressure without
the machinery for carrying out what they will
be asked to do. We have made it clear that
our policy is ~~promotively~~ ^{entirely} directed towards with-
drawal and that we cannot implement a plan which
is not agreed between Jews and Arabs.
3. The first step to be taken by the new
Commission would seem to be to clear up with the
United Nations the means to be furnished for
carrying out their task.

Sec 2

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(15556) Wt. 43697-140 100m 347 G.S.St. Gp 820

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1947

E

11275

169

PALESTINE

1 DEC

Registry
Number

E 11275/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. Foulds
Manila

No.

Dated

24.11

Received

in Registry

28. Nov

1947

Philippines, Philippine Attitude.

While Foreign Office asked about British
attitude towards partition, Reply was given as
indicated in 49 latil. This exchange said Philippine
delegate had been instructed to vote against partition
if his adverse vote would prevent the decision
by a two-thirds majority, otherwise he
was to abstain altogether.

Last Paper.

11273

(Minutes.)

References.

Japan and Pacific Deft.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Watkinson 60

M.I.3a

M04

Adams

O.M.

Haw

Sec. 2.

(on E 1039)

(Action
completed.)

G.C.M. 1/12

(Index.)

M.S. 1/12

Next Paper.

E 11300

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References:-

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D. 9. 57 a.m. 28th November, 1947.

R. 4. 30 a.m. 29th November, 1947.

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